

Stop splitting party over EEC, labour factions told

des in the Labour Party easily forgiven if it exploited the issue. Earlier Dr David Owen, Mr William Rodgers and Mrs Shirley Williams said in a statement that they would resign if withdrawal became official policy.

Renewed fight angers Mr Shore

Mr Shore said he renewed controversy was unnecessary. "There are very few issues on which the Labour Party is more united than on its policy towards the Common Market today, and I can think of none on which the party is more in tune with the strong majority sentiment of the country".

While Mr Shore may be stretching the point about unity a little far, there is no doubt that there are many who support Britain's membership, and who will accept party policy and the need for a Labour government to demand radical changes in the European institutions.

Mrs Williams said, on the BBC World At One programme yesterday: "I could not myself stay in a party that was committed to getting out of Europe without attempting in a really serious way a major reform".

The former Labour Cabinet minister who lost her seat at the general election, Dr Owen and Mr Rodgers, were also criticized by Mr Clive Jenkins, general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, who accused them of trying to blackmail the party over Europe.

He told the union's conference in Brighton: "I see that three of our comrades are saying this morning 'stay in the EEC or we quit'. That is very interesting because they are all Geatskellites and Mr Geatskell said he would 'fight, fight and fight again'. Well, let us say to his heirs, if you do not love us, leave us and leave us now."

Mrs Williams, Dr Owen and Mr Rodgers said there was still much that was wrong with the European Community, but they stated: "For the Labour Party to decide now on a manifesto commitment to leave the Community in 1983 or 1984 would be irresponsible, opportunistic and shortsighted. We would have no part in it."

A clear majority of Labour voters had chosen to remain in the Community. "Is this decision to be endlessly reopened? Are the old divisions to be stirred up again and again, weakening our national self-confidence and our ability to contribute constructively to economic, energy and social problems?"

"There are some of us who will not accept a choice between socialism and Europe. We will choose them both."

Though the majority of unions are not expected to back the "withdrawal" motion, there are some senior Labour politicians who believe that the issue goes deeper. What was at stake, one of them said, was whether the Labour Party was to be an internationalist party or one that was a narrow, restricted, one island party. It involved not only the Common Market but the question of defence, whether it was to be multilateralist or unilateralist. The issues have got to be resolved this year.

Mr Roy Jenkins, President of the European Commission, cannot expect support from Mrs Williams and her two colleagues for his concept of a new centre party. She reiterated that she was not interested because it had "no roots, no principles, no philosophy and no values".

Labour trio's statement, page 2

Computer is shut down after second missile alert

From David Cross
Washington, June 8

For the second time in a week, America's nuclear forces have begun to move into action after a false computer warning of a Soviet missile attack.

On both occasions the mistake was spotted within three minutes of the false alert and before any armed bombers or missiles had been launched into the air. During the latest incident on Friday the engines of some Strategic Air Command aircraft were turned on and last Tuesday, when the first false alarm was given by the computer, an unarmed command and control aircraft took off from Hawaii.

Highly embarrassed by the two false alarms from the same computer, the Defence Department said that the faulty machine had now been shut down completely. A spokesman said that Pentagon experts believed they knew why it had malfunctioned.

In a statement released in Washington last night, the spokesman said that information from the computer had indicated a Soviet attack by both land-based and submarine-launched nuclear missiles on Friday.

In Tuesday's incident the computer had indicated that the rockets were actually on their way to the United States. This was not the case on Friday.

The spokesman said that the Pentagon was concerned but not alarmed by the erroneous warning because it had been detected within the relatively short time span of three minutes.

Last November another false alarm occurred when a test tape simulating a Soviet attack was accidentally fed into a computer at North American Defence Command headquarters in Colorado Springs.

Soviet comment: The Soviet press today accused the Pentagon of irresponsibility and suggested the false alarm of a computer attack were part of a deliberate anti-Soviet hysteria campaign.

Tass said the world had been brought to the brink of catastrophe. The incident "testifies to the irresponsible play of the Pentagon generals with nuclear death". It added: "It is noteworthy that 'sham' nuclear alarms' take place at the heat of malicious anti-Soviet hysteria being kindled in the United States."

UPI.

Debate demanded: Labour MPs today will demand an emergency Commons debate on the computer error. If the Speaker, Mr George Thomas, refuses this the MPs will barge ministers with questions (the Press Association writes).

Mr Tam Dalyell, chairman of Labour's influential Foreign Affairs Group, speaking in his West Lothian constituency, said: "Even our economic and industrial difficulties, let alone differences of opinion in the Labour Party, must pale into trivial insignificance compared with this spine-chilling news."

Pearce Wright, page 5

European Commission inquires into four cases of 'restricted' patients Finding of UK human rights violation expected

By Lucy Hodges

A decision to be announced this summer is expected to find that the United Kingdom has violated the European Convention on Human Rights by detaining patients in high security and other hospitals without giving them proper rights of appeal.

If the Government decides to abide by the findings—and there will be strong pressure for it to do so—it will have to re-draft sections of the Mental Health Act, 1959, to give patients rights they are now denied.

According to the European Convention, which the United Kingdom has signed, anyone who is deprived of his liberty should be entitled to challenge his detention in a court of law.

Restricted patients in the four special hospitals of Broadmoor, Rampton, Moss Side and Park Lane—institutions designed for mentally abnormal offenders—are not able to appeal to such a court. Nor are restricted patients in other hospitals or in the community.

They can go to a Mental

Health Review Tribunal, an advisory body which makes recommendations to the Home Secretary, who takes the final decision.

Four cases against the British Government, which will be the subject of the opinion of the European Commission on Human Rights this summer, were taken to Europe by MIND, the National Association for Mental Health, several years ago. They concerned four "restricted" patients, sent to special hospitals indefinitely at the Home Secretary's discretion.

These patients served years inside such institutions, in some cases for minor offences. Three were released after their cases had gone to Europe; one was let out just before.

The first case concerned a man who spent five years in Broadmoor after being convicted of stealing some shillings from a gas meter. He had a previous conviction for assault and was classified as suffering from a severe form of psychopathic disorder.

The second case concerned a young woman who was convicted of stealing a bottle of pills from a Church Army hospital and was put on probation. She was in court again after breaking the conditions of her probation order; she was said to be suffering from depression. She was sent to Rampton and spent a total of eight years there and later at Moss Side.

The third was a fraud case. The man had invited people to put up money in return for tips on horse races. The loss to the punting community was £330. The man was sent to Broadmoor after a psychiatric interview during which he talked about having been violent. There was no evidence of this, however. He spent five years in Broadmoor.

The last case, which will be the one the commission will use in its opinion, concerned a man who was sent to Broadmoor after a conviction for assault. He was given a conditional discharge but he had a matrimonial dispute and was recalled

by the Home Secretary. He spent a further two years in the hospital.

It is believed the two parties in these cases—the United Kingdom Government and MIND—failed to achieve a "friendly settlement", the first stage in the commission's procedures, over the question of judicial control for people who are locked up.

Article 3, paragraph 4, of the European Convention is, however, quite clear on this point. It says: "Everyone who is deprived of his liberty by arrest or detention shall be entitled to take proceedings by which the lawfulness of his detention shall be speedily decided by a court and his release ordered if the detention is not lawful."

The commission found in favour of a Dutch applicant recently on this question. Their opinion was endorsed by the European Court of Human Rights and Holland has now re-drafted its law.

If the court endorses the

Continued on page 2, col 4

Drugs with help

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Spanish potatoes hijacked by French farmers

From Ian Murray
Paris, June 8

Irate French potato-growers have been carrying out a series of demonstrations to back their campaign to close France's borders to imported vegetables from Greece and Spain. The protests under the banner of which led President Giscard d'Estaing last week to call for a pause before the enlargement of the EEC.

The protests so far have been loudest in Brittany, where early yesterday morning police had to use tear gas to break up a demonstration outside the prefecture in Rennes after farmers had set fire to stacks of old tyres. During the day traffic in the area was slowed to a crawl by 600 slowly moving

tractors being deliberately driven about by angry farmers. In some towns tons of new potatoes were tipped into the road.

At Bellagarde, near Nîmes, farmers stopped three lorries from Spain and tipped their contents over the main road between Arles and Nîmes. The lorries were hijacked by the same group who earlier in the day had tipped 20 tonnes of potatoes on to the roads in Châteauneuf.

The price the farmers are being offered for their potatoes is a maximum of 1.30 francs a kilogram (about 6p a lb) compared with the 1.80 francs they claim is needed to meet costs.

Leading article, page 15

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special committee for national security measures headed by President Hoi Kyu Mah and the 31-member standing committee under the chairmanship of General Chun provide an obvious vehicle for military rule.

There are 14 generals on the special committee and 19 generals on the standing committee. The 11 sub-committees correspond roughly to existing government ministries.

A foreign diplomat described the anti-corruption drive as General Chun's third purge. Last December he organized a purge of the Army. In April he became acting director of the powerful Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA) and removed 33 of its 40 section chiefs, only resigning from post when he had evidently completed his mission of "reshaping the agency".

The Government hopes that at least some of the hostility generated by the increasing role of the military and harsh restrictions will be offset by newly announced economic policy measures. These are intended to reduce unemployment and tide Korean industrial companies over the present economic difficulties.

An economic recession that began early last year was aggravated by political instability following the assassination of President Park Chung Hee last October and the military wings in December.

Call to limit rises to likely inflation

A secret document submitted to the Government recommends that public sector pay rises should be limited to the likely increase in inflation over the next three years. But Mr George Thomas, the Government's chief economic adviser, emphasizes the need to stop workers using the present rate of inflation to form their pay claims and to take account of a likely fall in the rate in the coming year.

page 17

D-notice inquiry

Mr Bruce Page, editor of the *New Statesman*, is to give evidence to the Commons Select Committee on Defence which this week begins the first parliamentary inquiry into the D-notice system. Mr Page has published articles in defiance of D-notices.

Page 2

Cuban murderers in US

President Carter intends to expel some 700 Cuban refugees believed to be murderers and other hardened criminals recently freed from prison by Dr Fidel Castro.

Page 5

Palestinian talks urged

The United States is making strenuous efforts to obtain a commitment from Israel and Egypt to restart the negotiations on Palestinian autonomy. It is hoping to secure such a commitment before EEC leaders disclose their Middle East initiative later this week.

Page 5



Henry Miller dies: The author of *Tropic of Cancer*, *Tropic of Capricorn* and other novels which shocked readers with their explicit sexuality, has died at his home on the outskirts of Los Angeles. He was 88 and had been married five times.

Obituary, page 16

Maritime showpiece: Museum at Greenwich Park, London, to be relaunched this week after a decade of modernization.

4

Bona: Herr Schmidt will seek his party's backing on foreign policy and defence when the Social Democrats' pre-election congress opens in Essen today.

4

Western Australia: A four-page Special Report on a strategically important state on the Indian Ocean.

Classified advertisements: Personal, pages 24-26; Appointments, 11, 13, 23, 24; Commercial properties, 13; Reader Services Directory, 12.

Obituary, page 16
Mr Henry Miller, Marshal Marian Spychalski, Brigadier W. F. K. Thompson

Business News, pages 17-22
Financial editor: Institutions and equities, Rhodesian shares, Lloyd's waiting for Fisher Report.

Business features: David Blake discusses the effect of a high exchange rate; Norway's emphasis on research and development is examined by John H. Fisher; Ronald Kershaw on the games industry.

death on TT island

f Man TT course
the sixth victim of
motor cycle spec-
ed him yesterday
Donald Finch, of
Kenilworth, War-
Finch, who was an
enthusiast, not

a competitor, was killed when his motor cycle collided head-on with another motor cyclist, Mr Stephen Green, of Leigh, Lancashire. Mr Green was injured.

Mr Finch was the third enthusiast to die this week in accidents on the course. Three competitors were also killed.



Willie Carson, successful in the Derby and Oaks, with the outsider, Policeman, after winning the French Derby. Report page 10.

Ulster hit by blasts and bloodshed

From Christopher Thomas
Belfast

Northern Ireland has endured one of its worst weekends of violence this year. A part-time soldier was murdered in front of his young son, a bomb disposal officer was critically injured, four policemen were hurt in a landmine attack and many thousands of pounds worth of property was destroyed.

The atrocities, widely condemned by clergy and politicians, began with a landmine attack, on Saturday, on four policemen in a patrol car two

miles outside Newtownhamilton, South Armagh.

A 20-ft crater was blown in the road but the car, one of two patrol vehicles, missed the full force.

At 4 pm on Saturday the quiet Co Fermanagh village of Newtownbutler was shaken by the assassination of Mr Richard Latimer, a part-time Ulster Defence Regiment soldier.

He was working in his hardware store. His son, aged 11, saw a gunman fire two bullets into his father's chest.

The Provisional IRA said Mr

Latimer had been selected because of his involvement with the security forces.

In Londonderry, bomb disposal officers tried in vain to destroy a car bomb in Customs House Street, with two controlled explosions. It blew up at 7 am and wrecked and damaged property over a wide area.

A bomb disposal expert was severely injured yesterday when a bomb that he was attempting to defuse exploded at a Dunganoo grocery store. In the same town a fire bomb gutted the Cobannon Inn.

Afghan raids reach valleys near capital

From Trevor Fishlock
Delhi, June 8

Hit-and-run raids by Afghan guerrillas against Soviet troops and bases were described in reports reaching here from Afghanistan yesterday.

Muslim guerrillas are fighting Russians in the mountains and valleys around Kabul. Elsewhere they have been arming themselves with weapons and ammunition captured from military posts.

Kabul itself is said in one report to be defended by more than 2,000 tanks and armoured vehicles and four divisions of troops. A traveller arriving here said that nobody could leave the city because it was not considered safe outside.

Executions rise: Reports reaching the West from Afghanistan indicate that opposition to the Russian occupation is no longer confined to battles in the rural areas between Soviet forces and insurgents. (Charles Douglas-Horne writes).

Execution squads are reported to be operating in Kabul and other big towns, with lists of Communist Party workers as their targets. Between 12 and 20 party workers in Kabul were killed during May, and in Kandahar the same sources indicate that daily killings often reach double figures.

In Kandahar religious opposition is mounting, with Shia leaders distributing leaflets and photographs of Ayatollah Khomeini and an Afghan ayatollah, Aslam Mousini, who is orchestrating Islamic opposition from a sanctuary in Teheran. Kabul executions: The Afghan Government announced today that it had executed some "enemies of the April revolution", including Assadullah Amin, a former chief of the secret police, who is officially supposed to have been dead for nearly six months.

The Radio Kabul announcement, quoted by the Soviet news agency Tass in Moscow, said the death sentences against Amin and 10 other people were imposed by a revolutionary tribunal. —Reuters and AP.

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Home News	2-4	Arts	7	Engagements	16	Parliament	10	Sport	2-10
European News	4	Business	17-22	Features	11, 14	Premium Bonds	11	TV & Radio	8-10
Overseas News	5	Court	16	Letters	15, 18	Property	12	Thames, etc	6, 7
Agriculture	16	Crossword	20	Monday Book	7	Sale Room	16	25 Years Ago	16
Appointments	20	Diary	14	Obituary	16	Science	10	Weather	2

Eur 5.00: Switzerland Sfrs
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 Canada £1.50: UAE
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NEWS

Government has fully t medical pay ge, minister says

nt commitments to pay of nurses and been fully met, Mr. in, Secretary of Social Services, said

reasonable way of presenting the picture for the period since April 1, 1978, from available information.

The increases which nurses had received had affected various allowances and services, as well as basic salary, and all of that was reflected in the increased pay bill.

For example, extra payment for working unsocial hours had been increased at a cost of an additional £60m.

The reduced working week meant that in 1978-80 those nurses still working 40 hours would receive increases of 20 per cent, and not 14 per cent. Other nurses were receiving 14 per cent plus a cut of 2½ hours in their working week, or a mixture of the two.

"The last government and the Opposition at the time gave a commitment to implement the review body's recommendations." That had been reaffirmed when the Government came into office, and it would have been unthinkable to go back on it.

Industrial action in the NHS discussed by Nalgo

today they will commit the union to formal plans for industrial action.

All demands for action have to be approved by the union's emergency committee, but the conference will also come under strong pressure to act from branches around the country.

Motions drawn up by the National Health Service Committee deploring the Government's refusal to move from the 14 per cent cash limit.

There was also strong criticism of the Government's refusal to continue the unofficial link with civil servants' pay which administrative and clerical staff have enjoyed over the last 20 years. This year Civil Service pay increases averaged 16.85 per cent.

its to get boost

al Coal Board is to on developments at Jarony, Strathclyde, a to be taken from to give them 12 to £4.5m.

is also to be the surface plant in Polmuise, Central re the expenditure on.

Rambler pinned under boulder

A Scottish rambler was in intensive care in hospital in Bangor yesterday after an accident in Snowdonia.

Mr Christopher McGrail, aged 40, an electro-plater, of Talbot Calderwood, East Kilbride, Strathclyde, was with a walking party near the summit of Rhinog Fawr, 2,362ft near Harlech, when he slipped and started a small avalanche. He was pinned under a boulder.

Film body to tackle laws on TV copyright

By a Staff Reporter

The British Film Institute is to launch an attempt this autumn to clear the thicket of legal complexities hampering the study of television programmes.

The difficulties in showing television programmes in cinemas, clubs or colleges are such that the institute's television projects officer, Mr Paul Madden, said that if people wanted to teach media studies, they were "almost forced to pirate programmes off the air".

So the institute is planning a seminar on television copyright, which will include representatives of television companies, broadcasting unions and educational organizations. The aim will be to simplify the procedures for showing television programmes other than in ordinary broadcasts.

Mr Madden said he did not think the difficulty lay with the unions; they were quite right to want to protect their members. The trouble was that organizations like the unions did not have any mechanisms to deal with the theatrical or educational use of television programmes.

21.6% rise in local spending

The growing interest in the study of television means that there are more bodies that want to show old programmes. The institute has established a television distribution service, under which programmes are made available mainly to educational users, but the institute's director, Mr Anthony Smith, said it was "a very expensive, legally complicated innovation".

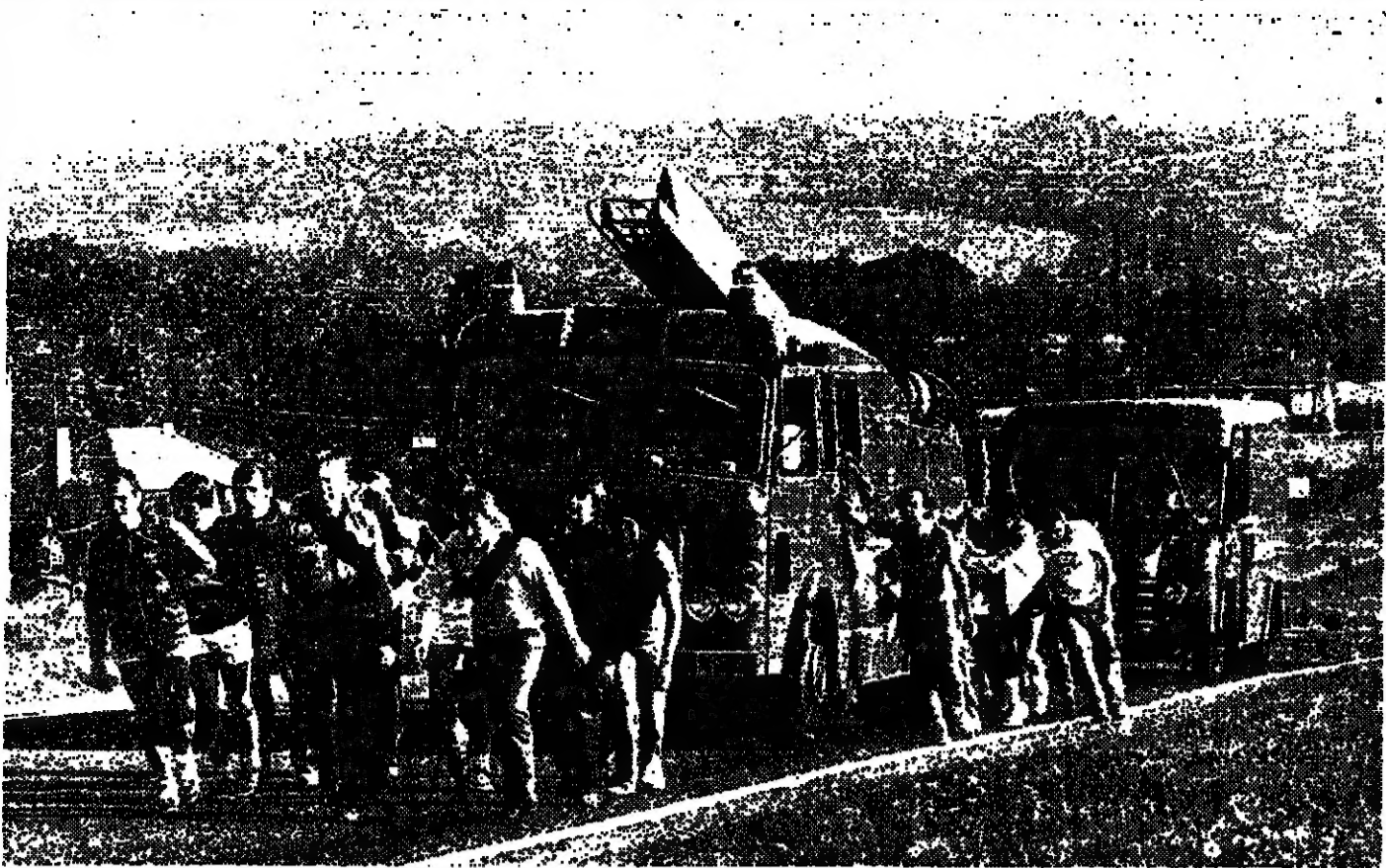
A small selection of programmes, particularly plays and a few episodes of serials, are available, but every time a programme is acquired, it is necessary to sort out and meet the cost of the residual rights involved.

The institute is also increasing the amount of television material it is showing at the National Film Theatre. Later this year there will be a series on Polish television, on the film and television work of Jean-Luc Godard, the French director and the showing of all 36 television projects by Dennis Potter.

Swans interrupt road work

Swans nesting in the middle of the route of the new Eccles by-pass in Norfolk are to be protected.

Mr Ian Sutherland, the resident engineer, said yesterday: "We will stop work and start again the other side of the nest. When all seven eggs have hatched and the cygnets have gone we will build the rest of the road and embankment."



A five-ton fire engine being manhandled by firemen from their station in Brixton, London, to Brighton. The haul of more than 40 miles, to raise money for a charity, took 16 hours yesterday.

£9.7m deficit forecast as city reviews spending

From Our Correspondent
Liverpool

Council spending and corporation staffing and services are to be reviewed at Liverpool as quickly as possible after forecasts that despite a rise by half in rates this year, the city will have a deficit of £9.7m by next March.

The Liberals, although not the largest party, have taken minority control from Labour, have given assurances that the rates would be kept down.

They are saying now that there could be a supplementary rate increase before the end of the year.

The error in the Clegg commission's estimates on teachers' salaries will cost Liverpool £13m. Mr Trevor Jones, Liberal leader of the council, said yesterday that he aimed to recommend measures to achieve further economies by the middle of next month.

The council agreed at its last meeting to halt recruitment of corporation staff, ban overtime and end ordering of non-essential supplies.

No sign of compromise in dispute between musicians and BBC

Union puts its hopes in threat to the Proms

By Martin Huckerby
Music Reporter

As the strike and boycott by musicians of the BBC entered its second week yesterday the two sides were sending down for a long, hard struggle.

There is no sign of compromise, or of talks restarting. There is only the probability of a dispute lasting many weeks and thus stopping the most important event of the BBC's musical year, the Promenade Concerts.

After a week of strike action it is clear that the musicians have little hope of swiftly forcing the BBC to the negotiating table; their action has caused disruption but it has not seriously interfered with broadcasting. Mr Aubrey Singer, managing director of BBC Radio, said: "The evidence of any public deprivation is minimal."

which attracts less than 4 per cent of the BBC's radio audience.

Even that minority has usually been able to listen to the music it wanted to hear: the BBC has simply replaced the cancelled programmes with gramophone records.

The corporation's ability to increase its use of records appears almost infinite. It has a "needle time" agreement that can use only 127 hours of records each week on network radio, but the figure is an average worked out over a year. Thus it is possible for the BBC to boost its use of records enormously for a couple of months.

The successes of the musicians' picket lines, which have turned away deliveries of everything from film stock to smoked salmon outside the main BBC centres, are little more than an irritant.

If the musicians do not weaken—and Mr John Morton, general secretary of the Musicians' Union, said they had gone into the strike well aware that it could last a couple of months—the pressure point could be the issue of prestige.

The collapse of the Proms, which are due to begin on July 13, would be a serious blow to the BBC, which already appears to have alienated much of Britain's musical world by its decision to scrap five of its 11 orchestras.

It seems there is widespread public support for the musicians. One example was a free concert given in a Cardiff park last week by the BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra. When the players arrived the audience of more than a thousand gave them a standing ovation, and at the end so many people wanted to give to the strike hardship fund that the players had to borrow buckets from houses to carry the money.

If the BBC's image has suffered in Britain, rather worse damage may have been done to its international reputation. Messages of support for the union and condemnation of the BBC have come from leading musicians and orchestras.

Pleas from eminent musicians have not budged the corporation, but it is concerned about the threat to the Proms. The union believes that the BBC may be waiting until just before the start of the Proms to announce a compromise plan.

Mr Stanley Hibbert, the union's assistant secretary, said that if the BBC was expecting

the union to fail in with such a plan, "it has never made a greater mistake. I have been saying—and the sooner it is going to lose the Proms".

The union believes that its 520 striking members will stick it out. It is pinning its hopes, fair though they may be, on the BBC governors, believing it may be possible to convince them, rather than the BBC management, that the orchestras ought not to be destroyed.

Just in case the BBC has not yet got the message about the musicians' determination, the pickets at Broadcasting House in Cardiff decided they wanted to show just how long they were willing to stay there; they are arranging for two braziers to be placed on the picket line. Brass band interruptions: The BBC television programme *Saturday Night at the Mill*, was disrupted by the Union, whose brass band playing in the road way near by could be heard during much of the programme.

The show takes place in the foyer of the BBC's headquarters at Pebble Mill, Edgbaston, Birmingham, and the programme, although deprived of its scheduled music by the strike, was interrupted by the hand and by cries from the pickets.

ENERGY BLUEPRINT NO. 8

PLANNED EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY IN THE USE OF ELECTRICITY

Steady retail sector growth for heat pump installations...

Growing interest of large retail organisations in heat pumps has been extended to warehouses. One example is MFI Ltd's installation of two heat pumps at their Romford premises.

Basically it was uncertainty over oil supplies and prices that led the furniture retailing giant to consider alternatives. Last year in some areas stores actually ran out of fuel. Trace Cleveland, Building Services' Contractors who regularly work with MFI, were originally asked to look at the possibility of conversion to gas. But after a complete evaluation of the Romford store's requirements, the final recommendation was for electric heat pumps. They were considered the best overall solution to MFI's heating and cooling needs — needs shared by most similar organisations.

Frequent crowding and display lighting can cause distraction and discomfort to staff and to the all-important customer unless the environment is carefully controlled, summer and winter alike. The heat pump, with its integral heating and cooling functions, is ideal in these conditions. Full advantage can be taken of the incidental heat gains available from customers and lighting.

Economic heating

Although lower temperatures are required for warehouses, the basic need is to heat large open areas economically. With its ability to produce more usable energy than it consumes, the heat pump is well suited to such applications. The packaged equipment can be easily installed and fuel storage or delivery problems are avoided.

Installation costs at Romford were no more than the cost of air conditioning alone. Compared with today's oil prices, never mind tomorrow's, the heat pump's running costs are lower than for oil installations. Capital costs for the Romford store and warehouse should be recovered in less than three years.

Once MFI's oil-fired premises have been converted to heat pumps, the firm is contemplating changing its gas-heated stores to electricity as well, to provide them with the benefits of air conditioning.



Romford Store (above)

Carlyle heat pump with an output of 20kW at -1°C, used to maintain a design temperature of 20°C in the 980m² store. Supplementary heating is brought on when the outside temperature is below 3°C. The heat pump has dual compressors enabling it to be off-loaded on mild days, giving a higher level of efficiency.

Romford Warehouse (right)

Heat pump with an output of 35kW at -1°C, incorporating supplementary heating controlled in three stages. The system is designed to give ventilation but not cooling, and to maintain a temperature of 16°C over the 1060m² warehouse area.

For more information tick box No.1.



...and heat pumps on display

A working demonstration is included in a special display devoted to the use of heat pumps in shops, offices and other commercial premises open until August at the Build Electric Bureau in London.

Heat pumps actually produce more usable energy than they consume. Their benefits have been well established by the Electricity Council who have monitored the performance of many installations.

Sizes range from 4 to 114kW, with units available to suit most types of buildings.

The Build Electric Bureau is at the Building Centre, 26 Store Street, London WC1E 7BT. It is open from Monday to Friday, 9.30am to 5.30pm and Saturday, 10.30am to 1pm.

For information on the Build Electric Bureau tick box No.2.

Inside and outside, the low-energy, high-performance building

Pictured here is one of London's more spectacular new office buildings — Bain Dawes House, home of insurance brokers Bain Dawes Ltd. But it is notable for more than just its elegant crescent-shaped exterior.

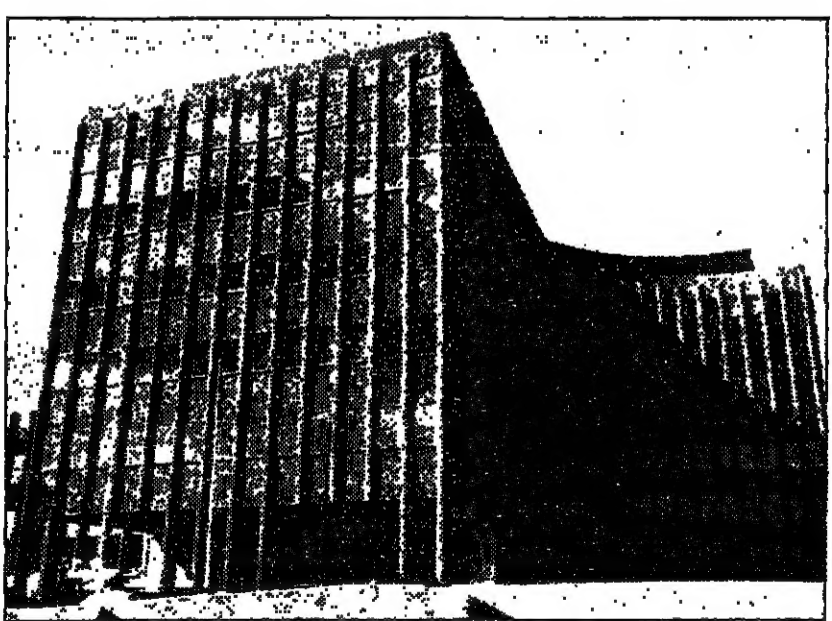
Inside is one of the country's most advanced applications of heat reclaim and conservation technology. The building structure has been designed to accommodate the main changes in the outside climate and the environmental systems

maintain comfort conditions. With such a thermally efficient design, the air conditioning plant needed is of much smaller capacity than would be necessary for a similar conventional construction.

Sufficient heat is reclaimed from lighting, office machinery and from the occupants to maintain the internal temperature at comfort level. Supplementary heating is only needed when the temperature outside is near freezing. The building's deep plan and heavy construction, with windows using heat reflective glass, means that comfortable temperatures can be maintained economically in summer as well.

Air conditioning is by a high-velocity dual-duct variable air volume system, which controls both temperature and humidity on a local basis. To ensure that the system consistently works at maximum efficiency, a unique energy sub-metering facility is incorporated. This allows the user to monitor and adjust the main components, giving optimum performance from minimum input and to provide an accurate annual energy audit.

From the outset of the project Bain Dawes was closely involved with shaping



the environment of the new offices, as befits a company closely linked with insurance of the construction industry.

The project is undoubtedly a leading example of energy management in action. It shows how, with careful attention to design, high standards of comfort can be provided with minimum expenditure on energy.

For more information on Energy Management tick box No.3.



Polyphosphor lamps, the new energy savers

Large energy savings are now possible as a result of fast developing lamp technology. Much research by manufacturers has brought steady improvement across the board, not least in the transformation undergone by the ubiquitous fluorescent lamp.

Recent developments in phosphor technology have given increased light output coupled with good colour rendering. These lamps are particularly useful in situations where upgraded lighting is needed. Alternatively, they allow savings to be made in that the number of lamps needed can be reduced.

"Polyphosphor" lamps are now available in three standard sizes, consuming less electricity with no loss of light. The three sizes are 600mm/18W, 1.2m/36W and 1.5m/58W. All are suitable for replacement installations using existing 20W, 40W and

65W switch-start control gear and give an overall energy saving of about 8 per cent. At present a limited range of colours is available, but development activity in this field is intense and the range of colours and ratings is certain to increase.

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HOME NEWS

Not enough radiation for a 'death a year'

A nuclear accident as bad as that at Harrisburg power station in the United States, would have to happen every few hours in Britain to cause as many cancer deaths as those which result from burning coal and oil, a radioactivity expert claims yesterday.

Alternatively, Professor J. H. Fremlin, of Birmingham University, writes in the magazine, *Atom*, there would have to be a nuclear disaster 1,000 times as bad as Harrisburg each year.

At present, he states, radiation from Britain's atomic power stations is not enough to cause one cancer death a year. Radioactive pollution from the nuclear waste processing plant at Windscale is on the fringe of the amount that would cause one death from cancer a year in 10 years, mainly from eating contaminated fish.

New processing plant will cut that pollution. Compared with the present Windscale plant, colour, television and luminous watch and clock dials present a cancer risk four times as great.

Fallout from past hydrogen bomb tests provide five times Windscale's cancer risk and medical X-rays 250 times. Burning coal in Britain releases 120 tons of uranium with all its radiation products into the environment each year, Professor Fremlin says.

Nobody knows what that means in extra cancer cases; but it is known that there are between 500 and 1,000 extra deaths from lung cancer in big towns each year, caused either by coal smoke or diesel exhaust fumes.

Professor Fremlin points out that no energy system is completely free from risk. Even the water wheel, beloved by present-day ecologists, killed far more than any nuclear power station, people fell in the millpond and were drowned.

He estimates that producing the electricity provided by one large nuclear reactor from water wheels would result in 1,000 drownings a year. He also suggests that if we do not have nuclear power when other fuels run out we shall return to barbarism, and few people will live long enough to die of cancer.

Modern display techniques used to highlight man's encounter with the sea

How a sinking museum was salvaged and relaunched

By Frances Gibb

To the strains of "Pomp and Circumstance" and "Rule Britannia" played by the Royal Marines, the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich Park, London, will celebrate on Wednesday a refit that has taken a decade.

The modernization programme, organized by Mr Basil Greenhill, the director, has turned the museum into an important centre of maritime history and research.

What has emerged after its metamorphosis is a museum of both arts and sciences, a picture

gallery, a historic house and an archaeological research centre. When he took over as director, Mr Greenhill was faced with a museum admitted to be in a rut. There is no final estimate of cost, towards which the Department of the Environment has given £2m over the 10 years (not all spent on the programme), but the justification is that from fewer than half a million visitors the museum and the Old Royal Observatory have grown to draw more than two and a half million visitors a year.

Not only every gallery but

every exhibit, from Nelson's bloodstained coat with its bullet hole to the gilt-burnished barge of Prince Frederick, has been affected.

The idea is to show man's encounter with the sea in every aspect, from the history of astronomy to marine art, with the maximum impact.

To that end modern display techniques such as are used in department stores have been used and what had become a fossilized place is now bursting with activity. Children can paint, make models or build boats on the "half-deck", a

whole floor just for them, and researchers can work in the archaeological centre on the reconstruction of old boats.

The Queen's House, a small palace designed by Inigo Jones for James I's queen, has been richly decorated and houses a wealth of sixteenth and seventeenth century paintings against room settings in their original style. There is also the Old Royal Observatory, now restored.

The ceremony on Wednesday to mark the museum's completion will be attended by the Duke of Edinburgh.

Among plans for the next 10 years is the chartering of Captain Scott's ship, *Discovery*, now being refitted in St Katherine's Dock, from the Maritime Trust, its owners. It will be set up by the museum in a purpose-built dock in Southwark.

If the estimated £300,000 needed is forthcoming from the Government and private sources, by 1982 the ship will be fitted out as a display area and the National Maritime Museum will have a new outpost.

Stress toll claimed by teacher

Many Scottish teachers were leaving the profession each year for better money, but many more were leaving to safeguard their health and sanity, a woman delegate claimed on Saturday at the Educational Institute of Scotland's annual meeting at Sirling.

She said: "Since 1977 the general stress on teachers has increased far more than the general public are aware. More teachers are subject to nervous breakdowns of various levels of severity than in any other profession."

There was "scarcely a staff room in the country" without its quota of tranquillizers. Miss Jane Collett, of the Lothian secondary education section, urged approval of a motion that a teacher's known homosexuality should not justify dismissal or any lack of promotion. Two other, non-teaching unions had said they would support homosexual members. The institute should do the same.

"If we leave it for a year it may be too late. Some teachers may lose their jobs. Others may have lived in fear for another year." The motion was passed by a big majority.

The use of the belt for punishment was hotly debated. Delegates approved, again by a large majority, motions calling for inquiries to be continued into replacing the belt with "reasonable alternatives". But one dissenting speaker said that if the motions failed there would be "thousands and thousands of secretly relieved teachers in Scotland".



Mr Don Saunders (left) and Mr James Adams, technicians, working a team of oxen ridging rows of potatoes at the East Anglia University development studies farm in Norfolk. They are assisting a thesis project on drawn equipment for Third World countries.

Lorries 'paying more than fair share towards roads'

By John Young

Planning Reporter

The argument that owners and operators of heavy lorries do not pay their fair share of road building and maintenance costs is challenged in a report published today. On the contrary, goods vehicles in 1980-81 "will overpay their way by nearly £500m", it states.

To begin with, only about a third of the revenue from

vehicle excise duty and fuel taxes is spent on roads, the Freight Transport Association says in the report.

The association accepts that all classes of vehicle should pay their full and proper share of road costs. But it denies that the sums that lorry owners pay in taxes are too small.

It estimates that, whereas the average annual excise duty and fuel tax revenue from a car

is £215, and from a bus or coach £442, it is £390 from a one-ton van, £1,400 from a 15-ton lorry and £3,700 from a 32-ton lorry.

Much of the report is taken up by complex statistical tables which purport to show that the Department of Transport's methods of calculating road expenditure, and of allocating costs between different road users, are unsatisfactory.

Although heavy vehicles make greater engineering demands in terms of higher bridges, wider junctions and stronger surfaces, the design of new roads for high speeds is primarily in the interests of car drivers.

Road costs: do lorries pay their way? (Freight Transport Association, Hermes House, Tunbridge Wells, Kent TN4 9UZ. 51.50).

WEST EUROPE

Left-wing pressure Herr Schmidt as party congress opens

From Patricia Clough

Bonn, June 8
Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, will seek full backing from the Social Democratic Party today for his foreign and defence policy in view of his forthcoming talks with President Brezhnev.

The Social Democrats' pre-election congress opens in Essen today amid signs that various sections of the party, particularly its left wing, would like to modify its present support of the Nato decision to produce and deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe while offering, as yet unsuccessfully, to negotiate with the Soviet Union on a balanced reduction of such weapons.

There are also likely to be moves to phrase criticism of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in milder tones than the leadership plans, and to take the Chancellor's recent proposal to freeze the deployment of further medium-range missiles for three years considerably further than was intended.

The party leadership appears determined to squelch any attempt to go back on the statement of support for the Nato missiles decision which the Chancellor wrung from last year's congress in West Berlin. But many left-wingers only approved it on the understanding that the United States would ratify the Salt 2 arms limitation treaty and they may well insist on the issue being raised again. The Social Democratic left is not alone in its reservations about the government's policy. The left wing of the party's smaller coalition partners, the Free Democrats, also attempted to water down its party's position in committee discussions at the party congress in Freiburg last autumn and last year and was at times only outvoted by a narrow majority.

The whole theme of détente, defence and foreign policy has

become, thanks to the topic at both congresses, indeed like a dominant issue through election campaigns.

That the Chancellor of preserving détente armament in Europe remains firmly on the Atlantic alliance, a position which has been demonstrated by the Democrats' landslide Rhine-Westphalia victory last month.

And yet this year appears to be under at least among the left coalition parties, sure is for even more and disarmament, yet the Government's vision that the military of power, on which must be based, is restored.

In the end Social I party discipline will prevail.

The Social Democrats, like the Free I last week and the Democrats in West I, months is designed approval for the party programme and which the party has the cam

Each party has been influenced by the North Rhine-Westphalia elections, a kind of for the Bundestag, the Social Democrats outright majority, the Democrats lost heavily. Free Democrats below the 5 per cent needed for seats.

The possibility of a with an absolute majority coming more of a than a dream for Social Democrats. W moderating influence liberal Free Democrats would be nerable to his left, a looks like being erro the elections than it i

Journalists' defence group set up

From Ian Murray

Paris, June 8

A new committee for the defence of journalists has been set up by photographers and reporters in Paris after two incidents last week when police attacked journalists who were covering demonstrations.

The federation of journalists' unions has also called on all photographers to refuse to take any pictures on Wednesday, when the weekly French Cabinet meeting is held. In a statement the federation said that over the past few weeks police attacks on journalists had multiplied both in Paris and in the provinces.

"One can legitimately think that it is not a question of simple individual action by policemen but rather a policy," the statement said. "There is an evident refusal by the so-called forces of order's hierarchy to give instructions that journalists can exercise their profession in total freedom and that when there is an incident sanctions will be taken against the delinquents concerned."

In the federation's view no previous protest had any effect except to produce "falsely appearing" ministerial declarations. Faced with this "scandalous attitude" the entire profession would have to start taking positive action.

Three photographers and a press motor cyclist were injured during clashes with the police while covering demonstrations last Wednesday and Thursday.

The committee announced today that they would ensure only one photograph was taken next Wednesday—a picture of all the cameras lying on the ground outside the Elysée Palace as the Cabinet Ministers left.

They have asked that *Le Monde*, which normally does not print photographs, should make an exception and print this one in a prominent place.

Anti-Co move aff local pol

From Peter Nichols

Rome, June 8

Italian voters—42,553,819—began polls today in electing 15 out of the 61 regions as well as municipal and municipal c

Voting continues u time tomorrow. For cors, the issue wi local affair. This is so in the cities as regarded as likely t Naples is a municip point and so are the Liguria regions.

But events have elections a national communist offensive coalition government Francesco Cossiga ci scale of the elections

That offensive c allegations that the P ster gave information ing a suspected terror young man's father his resignation durin paign, was deputy se the governing Christ cratic Party.

Those allegations r return to Parliament elections. The pr dispiriting for the G though the Christian maintain that the att brought them an u sages of only wi own party.

The elections we become important po a level above that government. The Cr inevitably attacked a which, on paper, require their help ment because it has t of its own.

The Communists t have a lot to gain an For them the electi show that their losi at an end, otherwise t ship will have a mae ing internal difficult

German Catholics challenge ch Küng attack on Ro

From Gretel Spitzer

Berlin, June 8

Undeterred by the Pope's order that put an end to his university teaching career last year, Professor Hans Küng, the Roman Catholic theologian, launched further heavy attacks against the established church over the weekend.

In an address at the Free University of Berlin—attended by some 2,000 people in the university's assembly hall and another 3,000 crammed in the stairway and nearby entrance hall—he asserted that the church could not insist on the observance of human rights elsewhere while refusing them within its orbit.

He also claimed that there was a threat of the church turning repressive; of allowing the subjugation of man to man; of turning people into fellow-travellers through the manipulation of their consciousness; and of restricting the development of the individual.

However, Professor Küng vigorously rejected the idea of a revolution "from beneath" of breaking away from the church. "We do not leave the church to those above, we all are the church. We do not let ourselves be pushed out of the church," he declared.

Professor Küng and Professor J. B. Metz, of Münster, another critic of the church, were invited by the organizers of the "Catholic Congress from

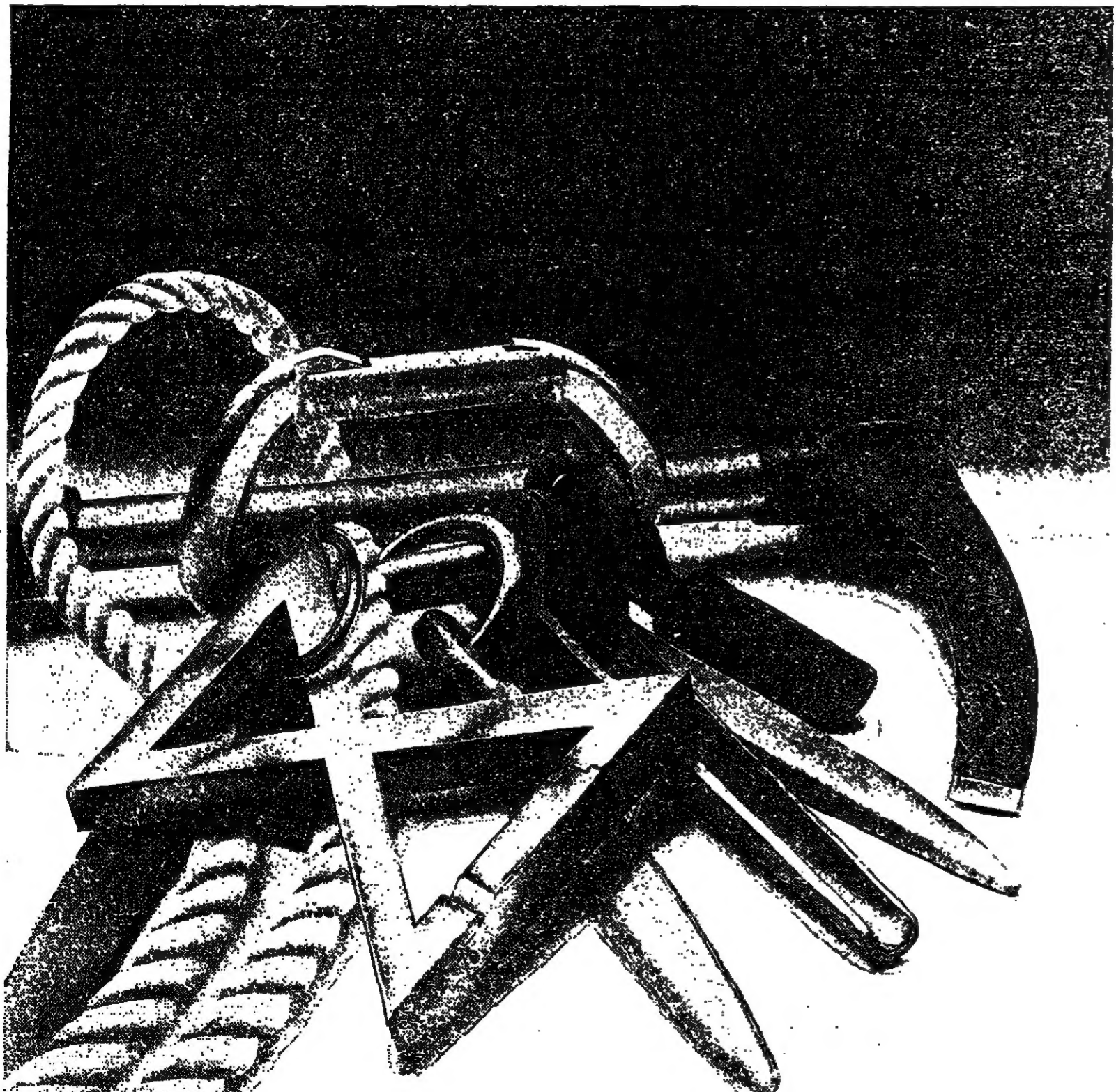
Below" representing groups disaffected from Roman Catholic Ch on various issues.

They do not expect changes in the church they intend to set up church". But by way cooperation among it and talks in the paris hope to solve some problems which the e church cannot cope wi

Criticism could, how be heard in discussi of the proper event, German Catholic Day". Among others, tion how the church d conflicts was raised.

Remarks by promine representatives o the chur whom no criticism has heard, implied that d rebellion "from benea not be ignored, index lead to useful discuss

One church repre said in his speech at ing meeting of the t the Olympic Stadium today, that there was n of a Congress from abi from beneath, but a Congress "on the way ing that all belonged one Roman Catholic t



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سكوتلاند ديفالمنشن

RESEAS ter move xpel e Cuban gees

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, June 8
Intense American diplomatic efforts are under way to try to revive the flagging Camp David peace process by securing a reopening of the suspended talks between Israel and Egypt over the central issue of Palestinian autonomy.
It is understood that the Carter Administration is attempting to secure some definite commitment to restart the negotiations in a move to preempt the much-heralded European initiative on the Middle East. This is due to be unveiled later this week when EEC leaders meet in Venice.
The American diplomatic drive is taking place against the most explosive security situation seen in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip since they were occupied by Israel 13 years ago. Among many international observers there is deep pessimism about the prospects for the talks.
After a series of meetings over the past 48 hours with senior Egyptian ministers, Mr. Alfred Atterton, the American Ambassador in Cairo, today handed President Sadat a personal letter from President Carter. This is believed to contain detailed proposals designed to enable the Egyptian Government to return to the negotiating table without losing face.
According to Egyptian sources, the Americans are hoping that the talks can be restarted without preconditions. One suggestion being widely canvassed is that the leading negotiators should fly to Washington later this month for talks with Mr. Sol Linowitz, President Carter's special Middle East envoy.
The deadlocked autonomy negotiations, which are an essential element of the Camp

US attempts to revive peace talks between Egypt and Israel

David framework, were finally suspended last month by President Sadat. The main reason given was Egyptian anger at legislation proposed in the Israeli Parliament to change the status of Jerusalem.
The Israeli Government has now given a written explanation to the Americans about why it intends to do nothing to alter the projected legislation. This is contained in a private member's Bill which, if passed, would seriously complicate future efforts to repartition Jerusalem.
The possibility of renewing the talks was raised when the Israeli Cabinet met today. Later, a senior official made it clear that the next move was up to Egypt. "President Sadat suspends the talks, not us", he explained. "When he agrees to resume them again, we are quite ready to negotiate, as we have been all along."
The flurry of diplomatic exchanges over the weekend apparently has done nothing to eliminate the formidable obstacles which have prevented Israel and Egypt reaching agreement on the autonomy question. These include continuing Jewish settlement in occupied territory, the control of security, and water resources in the autonomous area, and the nature of the powers to be given to Palestinian members of the autonomy council.
Mr. Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, demonstrated today that Israel was not prepared to change its posture on either the future of occupied Arab land, or its control over east Jerusalem, which was annexed after the 1967 war. The Prime Minister took the unusual step of appearing outside the Cabinet room to speak personally to waiting journalists. He read them a unanimous Cabinet resolution strongly condemning last week's United Nations Security Council resolution which blamed Israel for not sufficiently protecting the Palestinian mayors maimed in two car bomb blasts.
Mr. Begin said Israel would be making a formal protest after the recent disclosure that Egypt has been passing reports on the autonomy negotiations to leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organization. He would demand that the practice cease if the talks were to resume.
Different options: The United States was actively pursuing a number of different suggestions for the resumption of the Middle East peace talks between Israel and Egypt. Mr. Edmund Muskie, the Secretary of State, said in a television interview today (David Cross writes from Washington).
He said that all the various possibilities had not yet been exhausted. He was very hopeful that negotiations on the delicate question of Palestinian autonomy in the occupied territories would begin again very soon. His optimism was based on the strong desire of both the Israelis and the Egyptians to resolve their differences, he added.
Border clash: Israeli soldiers crossed the usually tranquil Jordanian border yesterday afternoon and engaged armed Arab marauders, killing two of them according to military headquarters. Moshe Brillant writes from Tel Aviv.
An official communiqué said one or two raiders apparently were injured. There were no Israeli casualties in the encounter south of the Dead Sea near the isolated Jewish border settlement of Neot Hakikar.

rdam foundation aims to create tax havens res may follow New Hebrides

From Dennis Reinhardt
Port Vila, New Hebrides
June 8
A rebel mob today attacked schools and a village on the secessionist New Hebrides island of Espiritu Santo.
As the bitter confrontation between the pre-independence government of Father Walter Lini and the French Residency grows more severe, Inspector General Jacques Robert, the Resident, has arranged to fly down to a government camp to meet the rebel leader, Mr. Jimmy Stephens, tomorrow.
Six lorry loads of supporters of the provisional government of Vemerana, whose leaders took power in a coup on May 28, damaged wall panels and smashed windows at a primary school, a farm training centre and a Presbyterian College this afternoon.
The raid was at Tangoa, in the south of the island from where an estimated 2,000 people were evacuated last week. Cars and lorries parked by the evacuees were stoned.
After an emergency Cabinet meeting tonight, the British Commissioner, Mr. Andrew Stuart, was again asked by Father Walter Lini, the Chief Minister, to restore security on the island.
Mr. Stuart agreed to send a representative to Norsup, on the neighbouring island of Mallicolo, to investigate the situation at Tangoa.
More advisers: The Ministry of Defence in London has sent three more military advisers to the New Hebrides to assess the situation after the Espiritu Santo rebellion. Two British military experts there have sent back preliminary reports (the Press Association reports).
Leading article, page 15

Clark rejects 'traitor' label

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on travel to Iran
asked if he knew
eople in the United
him a traitor and
plied: "They mis-
I love my country"



Mr Clark on his arrival in Paris yesterday.

He also said he thought the hostages would be "peacefully released".
The Iranians must have listened he said, to the resolution made by 54 nations "who are their friends" at the international conference set up by the Iranian Government to condemn American activities in Iran.
That resolution said the hostages should be released "peacefully and as soon as possible".—Reuter and AP.
Support for President: The influential son-in-law of Ayatollah Khomeini said in an interview today that those attempting to "crush" President Bani-Sadr would themselves be crushed by society (Tony Allaway writes from Tehran).
Ayatollah Shababodh Eshraghi, interviewed by the morning news paper Banded, said: "Mr Bani-Sadr is really qualified... it is the hand of God which supports him". Without directly naming the President, he said the President was a political adversary in the headline Islamic Republican Party (IRP), the ayatollah noted the opposition Mr Bani-Sadr had encountered in the Ruling Revolutionary Council since becoming President.

stopped in Paris home for a satellite with ABC Television about the results he said: "It is still tell, really. I hope change the atmosphere said that after he Iranian television, gnized him in the

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'Alert' mistake difficult to resolve

By Pearce Wright
Designers of Britain's radar defence system are following closely the American investigation into the false alarms given by the United States Missile Early Warning System.
The occurrence of such a fault seems to be less surprising to the experts than to the lay public who, judging by the response of some readers of this newspaper, expect more reliability from equipment intended to help safeguard peace than from the type that gets the gas bill wrong.
From experience in curing similar troubles in Britain's detection network, in computer-based radar surveillance said yesterday that the false alarm was almost certainly

the result of "an operating mistake".
It was not unusual in this type of network of interlinked computers which, in turn, is interconnected to a variety of equipment but it was more difficult to resolve than electronic equipment failure (hardware fault) or a program error (software fault).
Although the early warning systems use millions of pounds worth of computers and electronic equipment they are also manpower intensive. Many hundreds of people are involved in monitoring and running the global network.
Part of the routine is to feed signals indicating a possible alert through the system at certain intervals in order to maintain vigilance.

Test programs are regularly run to check the state of the electronic equipment and to search for faulty components. Similarly part of the system is used for training new personnel.
In addition, equipment is frequently added or modified as techniques for ground-based and satellite-based surveillance are refined. These aspects of the missile early warning system comprise only a small number of events in which the type of fault leading to a false alarm can arise.
It happens because information is distributed incorrectly to some parts of the system. There is a fundamental weakness in the design of the software which allows this sort of thing to happen.

Generous Malaysians



Sabah's unity, a Malay 1960s-1970s-1980s-1990s-2000s-2010s-2020s-2030s-2040s-2050s-2060s-2070s-2080s-2090s-2100s-2110s-2120s-2130s-2140s-2150s-2160s-2170s-2180s-2190s-2200s-2210s-2220s-2230s-2240s-2250s-2260s-2270s-2280s-2290s-2300s-2310s-2320s-2330s-2340s-2350s-2360s-2370s-2380s-2390s-2400s-2410s-2420s-2430s-2440s-2450s-2460s-2470s-2480s-2490s-2500s-2510s-2520s-2530s-2540s-2550s-2560s-2570s-2580s-2590s-2600s-2610s-2620s-2630s-2640s-2650s-2660s-2670s-2680s-2690s-2700s-2710s-2720s-2730s-2740s-2750s-2760s-2770s-2780s-2790s-2800s-2810s-2820s-2830s-2840s-2850s-2860s-2870s-2880s-2890s-2900s-2910s-2920s-2930s-2940s-2950s-2960s-2970s-2980s-2990s-3000s-3010s-3020s-3030s-3040s-3050s-3060s-3070s-3080s-3090s-3100s-3110s-3120s-3130s-3140s-3150s-3160s-3170s-3180s-3190s-3200s-3210s-3220s-3230s-3240s-3250s-3260s-3270s-3280s-3290s-3300s-3310s-3320s-3330s-3340s-3350s-3360s-3370s-3380s-3390s-3400s-3410s-3420s-3430s-3440s-3450s-3460s-3470s-3480s-3490s-3500s-3510s-3520s-3530s-3540s-3550s-3560s-3570s-3580s-3590s-3600s-3610s-3620s-3630s-3640s-3650s-3660s-3670s-3680s-3690s-3700s-3710s-3720s-3730s-3740s-3750s-3760s-3770s-3780s-3790s-3800s-3810s-3820s-3830s-3840s-3850s-3860s-3870s-3880s-3890s-3900s-3910s-3920s-3930s-3940s-3950s-3960s-3970s-3980s-3990s-4000s-4010s-4020s-4030s-4040s-4050s-4060s-4070s-4080s-4090s-4100s-4110s-4120s-4130s-4140s-4150s-4160s-4170s-4180s-4190s-4200s-4210s-4220s-4230s-4240s-4250s-4260s-4270s-4280s-4290s-4300s-4310s-4320s-4330s-4340s-4350s-4360s-4370s-4380s-4390s-4400s-4410s-4420s-4430s-4440s-4450s-4460s-4470s-4480s-4490s-4500s-4510s-4520s-4530s-4540s-4550s-4560s-4570s-4580s-4590s-4600s-4610s-4620s-4630s-4640s-4650s-4660s-4670s-4680s-4690s-4700s-4710s-4720s-4730s-4740s-4750s-4760s-4770s-4780s-4790s-4800s-4810s-4820s-4830s-4840s-4850s-4860s-4870s-4880s-4890s-4900s-4910s-4920s-4930s-4940s-4950s-4960s-4970s-4980s-4990s-5000s-5010s-5020s-5030s-5040s-5050s-5060s-5070s-5080s-5090s-5100s-5110s-5120s-5130s-5140s-5150s-5160s-5170s-5180s-5190s-5200s-5210s-5220s-5230s-5240s-5250s-5260s-5270s-5280s-5290s-5300s-5310s-5320s-5330s-5340s-5350s-5360s-5370s-5380s-5390s-5400s-5410s-5420s-5430s-5440s-5450s-5460s-5470s-5480s-5490s-5500s-5510s-5520s-5530s-5540s-5550s-5560s-5570s-5580s-5590s-5600s-5610s-5620s-5630s-5640s-5650s-5660s-5670s-5680s-5690s-5700s-5710s-5720s-5730s-5740s-5750s-5760s-5770s-5780s-5790s-5800s-5810s-5820s-5830s-5840s-5850s-5860s-5870s-5880s-5890s-5900s-5910s-5920s-5930s-5940s-5950s-5960s-5970s-5980s-5990s-6000s-6010s-6020s-6030s-6040s-6050s-6060s-6070s-6080s-6090s-6100s-6110s-6120s-6130s-6140s-6150s-6160s-6170s-6180s-6190s-6200s-6210s-6220s-6230s-6240s-6250s-6260s-6270s-6280s-6290s-6300s-6310s-6320s-6330s-6340s-6350s-6360s-6370s-6380s-6390s-6400s-6410s-6420s-6430s-6440s-6450s-6460s-6470s-6480s-6490s-6500s-6510s-6520s-6530s-6540s-6550s-6560s-6570s-6580s-6590s-6600s-6610s-6620s-6630s-6640s-6650s-6660s-6670s-6680s-6690s-6700s-6710s-6720s-6730s-6740s-6750s-6760s-6770s-6780s-6790s-6800s-6810s-6820s-6830s-6840s-6850s-6860s-6870s-6880s-6890s-6900s-6910s-6920s-6930s-6940s-6950s-6960s-6970s-6980s-6990s-7000s-7010s-7020s-7030s-7040s-7050s-7060s-7070s-7080s-7090s-7100s-7110s-7120s-7130s-7140s-7150s-7160s-7170s-7180s-7190s-7200s-7210s-7220s-7230s-7240s-7250s-7260s-7270s-7280s-7290s-7300s-7310s-7320s-7330s-7340s-7350s-7360s-7370s-7380s-7390s-7400s-7410s-7420s-7430s-7440s-7450s-7460s-7470s-7480s-7490s-7500s-7510s-7520s-7530s-7540s-7550s-7560s-7570s-7580s-7590s-7600s-7610s-7620s-7630s-7640s-7650s-7660s-7670s-7680s-7690s-7700s-7710s-7720s-7730s-7740s-7750s-7760s-7770s-7780s-7790s-7800s-7810s-7820s-7830s-7840s-7850s-7860s-7870s-7880s-7890s-7900s-7910s-7920s-7930s-7940s-7950s-7960s-7970s-7980s-7990s-8000s-8010s-8020s-8030s-8040s-8050s-8060s-8070s-8080s-8090s-8100s-8110s-8120s-8130s-8140s-8150s-8160s-8170s-8180s-8190s-8200s-8210s-8220s-8230s-8240s-8250s-8260s-8270s-8280s-8290s-8300s-8310s-8320s-8330s-8340s-8350s-8360s-8370s-8380s-8390s-8400s-8410s-8420s-8430s-8440s-8450s-8460s-8470s-8480s-8490s-8500s-8510s-8520s-8530s-8540s-8550s-8560s-8570s-8580s-8590s-8600s-8610s-8620s-8630s-8640s-8650s-8660s-8670s-8680s-8690s-8700s-8710s-8720s-8730s-8740s-8750s-8760s-8770s-8780s-8790s-8800s-8810s-8820s-8830s-8840s-8850s-8860s-8870s-8880s-8890s-8900s-8910s-8920s-8930s-8940s-8950s-8960s-8970s-8980s-8990s-9000s-9010s-9020s-9030s-9040s-9050s-9060s-9070s-9080s-9090s-9100s-9110s-9120s-9130s-9140s-9150s-9160s-9170s-9180s-9190s-9200s-9210s-9220s-9230s-9240s-9250s-9260s-9270s-9280s-9290s-9300s-9310s-9320s-9330s-9340s-9350s-9360s-9370s-9380s-9390s-9400s-9410s-9420s-9430s-9440s-9450s-9460s-9470s-9480s-9490s-9500s-9510s-9520s-9530s-9540s-9550s-9560s-9570s-9580s-9590s-9600s-9610s-9620s-9630s-9640s-9650s-9660s-9670s-9680s-9690s-9700s-9710s-9720s-9730s-9740s-9750s-9760s-9770s-9780s-9790s-9800s-9810s-9820s-9830s-9840s-9850s-9860s-9870s-9880s-9890s-9900s-9910s-9920s-9930s-9940s-9950s-9960s-9970s-9980s-9990s-10000s-10010s-10020s-10030s-10040s-10050s-10060s-10070s-10080s-10090s-10100s-10110s-10120s-10130s-10140s-10150s-10160s-10170s-10180s-10190s-10200s-10210s-10220s-10230s-10240s-10250s-10260s-10270s-10280s-10290s-10300s-10310s-10320s-10330s-10340s-10350s-10360s-10370s-10380s-10390s-10400s-10410s-10420s-10430s-10440s-10450s-10460s-10470s-10480s-10490s-10500s-10510s-10520s-10530s-10540s-10550s-10560s-10570s-10580s-10590s-10600s-10610s-10620s-10630s-10640s-10650s-10660s-10670s-10680s-10690s-10700s-10710s-10720s-10730s-10740s-10750s-10760s-10770s-10780s-10790s-10800s-10810s-10820s-10830s-10840s-10850s-10860s-10870s-10880s-10890s-10900s-10910s-10920s-10930s-10940s-10950s-10960s-10970s-10980s-10990s-11000s-11010s-11020s-11030s-11040s-11050s-11060s-11070s-11080s-11090s-11100s-11110s-11120s-11130s-11140s-11150s-11160s-11170s-11180s-11190s-11200s-11210s-11220s-11230s-11240s-11250s-11260s-11270s-11280s-11290s-11300s-11310s-11320s-11330s-11340s-11350s-11360s-11370s-11380s-11390s-11400s-11410s-11420s-11430s-11440s-11450s-11460s-11470s-11480s-11490s-11500s-11510s-11520s-11530s-11540s-11550s-11560s-11570s-11580s-11590s-11600s-11610s-11620s-11630s-11640s-11650s-11660s-11670s-11680s-11690s-11700s-11710s-11720s-11730s-11740s-11750s-11760s-11770s-11780s-11790s-11800s-11810s-11820s-11830s-11840s-11850s-11860s-11870s-11880s-11890s-11900s-11910s-11920s-11930s-11940s-11950s-11960s-11970s-11980s-11990s-12000s-12010s-12020s-12030s-12040s-12050s-12060s-12070s-12080s-12090s-12100s-12110s-12120s-12130s-12140s-12150s-12160s-12170s-12180s-12190s-12200s-12210s-12220s-12230s-12240s-12250s-12260s-12270s-12280s-12290s-12300s-12310s-12320s-12330s-12340s-12350s-12360s-12370s-12380s-12390s-12400s-12410s-12420s-12430s-12440s-12450s-12460s-12470s-12480s-12490s-12500s-12510s-12520s-12530s-12540s-12550s-12560s-12570s-12580s-12590s-12600s-12610s-12620s-12630s-12640s-12650s-12660s-12670s-12680s-12690s-12700s-12710s-12720s-12730s-12740s-12750s-12760s-12770s-12780s-12790s-12800s-12810s-12820s-12830s-12840s-12850s-12860s-12870s-12880s-12890s-12900s-12910s-12920s-12930s-12940s-12950s-12960s-12970s-12980s-12990s-13000s-13010s-13020s-13030s-13040s-13050s-13060s-13070s-13080s-13090s-13100s-13110s-13120s-13130s-13140s-13150s-13160s-13170s-13180s-13190s-13200s-13210s-13220s-13230s-13240s-13250s-13260s-13270s-13280s-13290s-13300s-13310s-13320s-13330s-13340s-13350s-13360s-13370s-13380s-13390s-13400s-13410s-13420s-13430s-13440s-13450s-13460s-13470s-13480s-13490s-13500s-13510s-13520s-13530s-13540s-13550s-13560s-13570s-13580s-13590s-13600s-13610s-13620s-13630s-13640s-13650s-13660s-13670s-13680s-13690s-13700s-13710s-13720s-13730s-13740s-13750s-13760s-13770s-13780s-13790s-13800s-13810s-13820s-13830s-13840s-13850s-13860s-13870s-13880s-13890s-13900s-13910s-13920s-13930s-13940s-13950s-13960s-13970s-13980s-13990s-14000s-14010s-14020s-14030s-14040s-14050s-14060s-14070s-14080s-14090s-14100s-14110s-14120s-14130s-14140s-14150s-14160s-14170s-14180s-14190s-14200s-14210s-14220s-14230s-14240s-14250s-14260s-14270s-14280s-14290s-14300s-14310s-14320s-14330s-14340s-14350s-14360s-14370s-14380s-14390s-14400s-14410s-14420s-14430s-14440s-14450s-14460s-14470s-14480s-14490s-14500s-14510s-14520s-14530s-14540s-14550s-14560s-14570s-14580s-14590s-14600s-14610s-14620s-14630s-14640s-14650s-14660s-14670s-14680s-14690s-14700s-14710s-14720s-14730s-14740s-14750s-14760s-14770s-14780s-14790s-14800s-14810s-14820s-14830s-14840s-14850s-14860s-14870s-14880s-14890s-14900s-14910s-14920s-14930s-14940s-14950s-14960s-14970s-14980s-14990s-15000s-15010s-15020s-15030s-15040s-15050s-15060s-15070s-15080s-15090s-15100s-15110s-15120s-15130s-15140s-15150s-15160s-15170s-15180s-15190s-15200s-15210s-15220s-15230s-15240s-15250s-15260s-15270s-15280s-15290s-15300s-15310s-15320s-15330s-15340s-15350s-15360s-15370s-15380s-15390s-15400s-15410s-15420s-15430s-15440s-15450s-15460s-15470s-15480s-15490s-15500s-15510s-15520s-15530s-15540s-15550s-15560s-15570s-15580s-15590s-15600s-15610s-15620s-15630s-15640s-15650s-15660s-15670s-15680s-15690s-15700s-15710s-15720s-15730s-15740s-15750s-15760s-15770s-15780s-15790s-15800s-15810s-15820s-15830s-15840s-15850s-15860s-15870s-15880s-15890s-15900s-15910s-15920s-15930s-15940s-15950s-15960s-15970s-15980s-15990s-16000s-16010s-16020s-16030s-16040s-16050s-16060s-16070s-16080s-16090s-16100s-16110s-16120s-16130s-16140s-16150s-16160s-16170s-16180s-16190s-16200s-16210s-16220s-16230s-16240s-16250s-16260s-16270s-16280s-16290s-16300s-16310s-16320s-16330s-16340s-16350s-16360s-16370s-16380s-16390s-16400s-16410s-16420s-16430s-16440s-16450s-16460s-16470s-16480s-16490s-1650

OVERSEAS

Western nations to join in talks with Asean on Kampuchea

From David Watts
Singapore, June 8

Talks planned for later this month appeared today to be turning into a full-scale conference on Kampuchea with the news that six countries have agreed to take part.

Invitations to attend the discussions, planned to follow the two-day conference of foreign ministers of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean) in Kuala Lumpur on June 25 and 26, have been accepted by the United States, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, India and Australia. The United States delegation is to be led by Mr Edmund Muskie, the Secretary of State.

Exact details of what they will discuss with Asean, which groups five nations, have not been revealed but the implications of the Asean sponsored United Nations resolution on Kampuchea, calling for the withdrawal of all foreign troops, will certainly be on the agenda. It is not yet clear whether refugees and the question of humanitarian aid, already the subject of a conference in Geneva earlier this month, will be discussed.

However, it is clear that Kampuchea remains very much on the international agenda for a number of countries outside Asean which should go far to allay Asean fears that the Kampuchean situation is to be allowed to go by default.

Meanwhile, the Heng Samrin Government in Kampuchea has again called for talks with Thailand to seek an end to what it calls acts of intervention and sabotage launched from Thai territory into Kampuchea.

The suggestion came in a statement from the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry issued yesterday and reported by the Kampuchean news agency SPK, proposing talks at any level as soon as possible.

The statement accused China, the United States and other reactionaries of supporting Khmer Rouge forces still resisting the Samrin regime from areas close to the Thai border.

However, unlike previous

statements of a similar kind, the latest one did not accuse the Thais of helping the guerrillas. For public consumption, the Thai position is that they do not assist the guerrillas but it is likely that they do so quietly by permitting Chinese supplies and weapons to be sent to the Khmer Rouge through Thai territory.

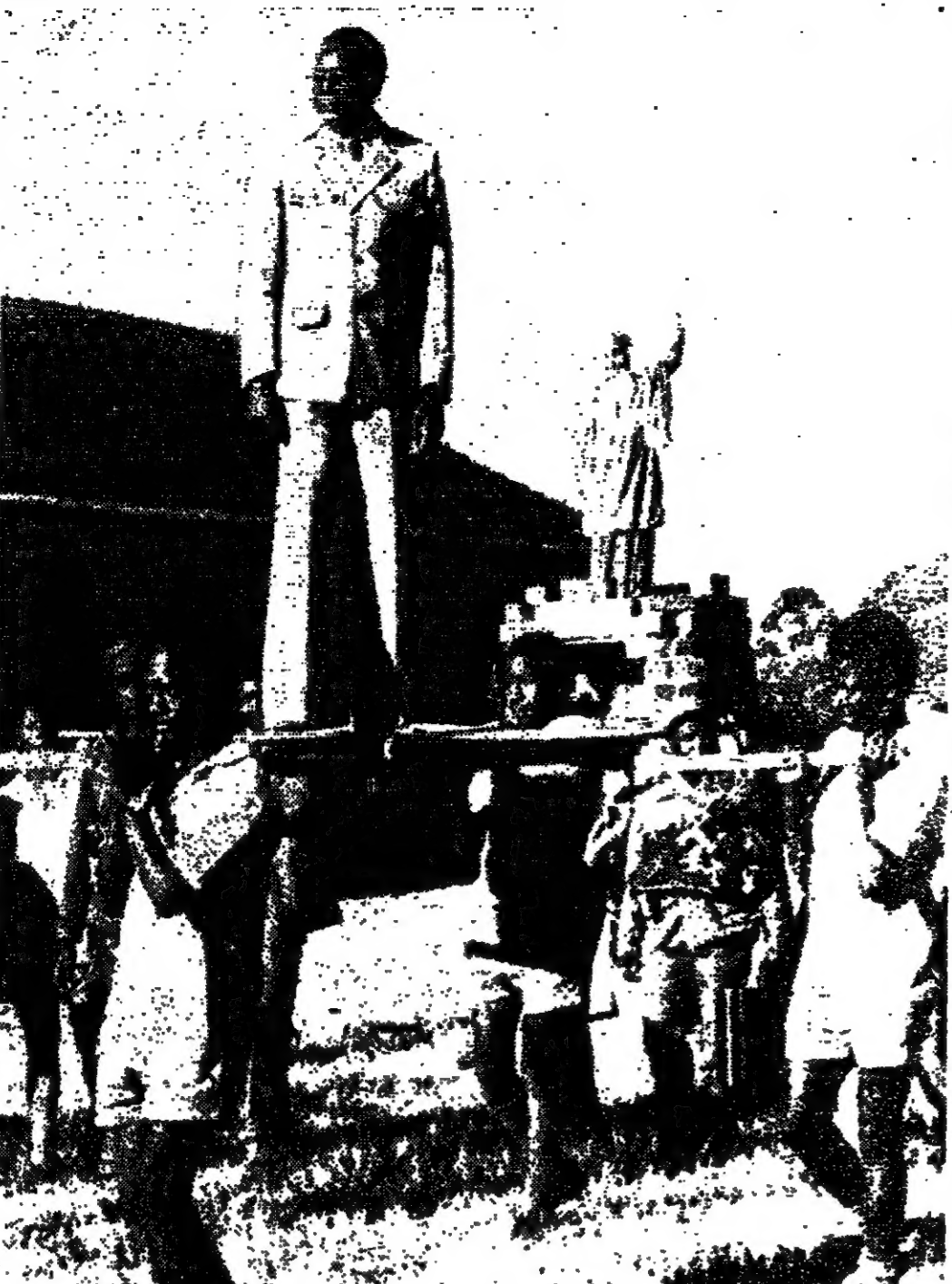
Reports from Kampuchea indicate that some Khmer Rouge units have been seen with new Chinese-made assault rifles and rocket launchers. The Thai Government will probably ignore the latest call for talks with the Kampuchean Government, just as it has done with all previous similar demands as such talks would be seen as recognition of the Samrin regime. There would be no political mileage in attending such talks for the Bangkok Government.

The Kampuchean Government statement coincided with reports of another guerrilla attack in Phnom Penh last week in which a petrol bomb was thrown into a parked car. According to reliable agencies, no one was hurt.

But the latest incident must be causing considerable concern to the Samrin regime since it is the guerrillas are capable of operating in the capital they must be regarded as far from a spent force.

On May 21 two Vietnamese guards were killed in an attack on the Vietnamese embassy and there was a brief clash the same day in front of the Soviet embassy, presumably with Khmer Rouge fighters. Contact likely: Although Thailand is not likely to respond positively to a request by the Heng Samrin Administration in Phnom Penh for direct talks at any level as soon as possible, informed diplomatic sources believe some formal contact between the two governments will not be delayed many months. Neil Kelly writes from Bangkok.

Dr Somchai Kuto, the Thai Government's senior official spokesman, said that Thailand could not respond to the Heng Samrin Government's request because to do so would amount to recognition of it.



Mr Robert Mugabe, Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, being carried by schoolboys past a statue of St Francis at the Kutama Roman Catholic Mission, where he was educated.

Chief Tangwena returns in triumph

From Nicholas Ashford
Nyangaru, Zimbabwe, June 8

Chief Rekeya Tangwena, whose struggle against the Rhodesian administration's land policies made him famous, returned to his ancestral lands this weekend.

It was an emotional occasion for a man who was forced to lead his people into exile in neighbouring Mozambique where they have lived as refugees for more than five years. To mark such an historic occasion 1,300 of his people, who began to move back to these lands from Mozambique two weeks ago, put on a display of singing and dancing while Mr Tangwena, who has a long association with the Rhodesian Parliament, who has a long association with the Rhodesian people, made a moving speech of welcome.

Chief Tangwena, who looks less than his 72 years despite his grey-haired beard and deeply furrowed face, pointed excitedly to the various hillsides that mark the extent of the lands which his people occupied long before the white man settled in Rhodesia and where his ancestors lie buried.

It is among the most spectacular scenery anywhere in Africa with rugged hills, interspersed with waterfalls and sparkling streams, stretching all the way to the Mozambique border.

But it was also an occasion for sadness as Chief Tangwena surveyed the damage which the Rhodesian authorities had done when they drove his people off the land in 1975.

The farmhouse, which was at the heart of the Nyangaru Agri-

cultural Cooperative run by the Tangwena people, is deserted. Its doors and windows smashed. The little school building in a nearby valley is broken and roofless. The huts which used to house a community of about 3,000 were all destroyed and the people who have returned live in yellow tents provided by the government.

The surrounding fields, which once provided the cooperative with potatoes, maize and beans, are now overgrown. A few untended youngberry bushes are all that remain of the thriving farming community that once lived there. There are no longer any cattle grazing on the hillsides because the white authorities drove them away.

The Tangwena people came into conflict with the government of Mr Ian Smith after their lands were declared to be situated in the half of the country which was apportioned to the white minority.

The Tangwena people were declared to be squatters and in 1966 Chief Tangwena received a letter from the landowner, Mr G. Hammer, giving him and his people one month to leave.

In 1967 Chief Tangwena was found guilty of contravening the Land Apportionment Act and sentenced to 12 months in prison. He was charged, convicted and fined. On each of eight subsequent court appearances he and about 100 of his people walked 40 miles across hills and valleys to defend themselves.

Eventually after Chief Tangwena had refused to sign a special proclamation signed by the late Mr Clifford Dupont, then Rhodesian President, he was taken into custody while

bulldozers knocked down the huts at Nyamaru.

The people took to the hills but each time they returned and tried to recreate their community the bulldozers returned.

Chief Tangwena petitioned the Queen for compensation for the loss of his people's lands but was told that the British monarch was in no position to intervene.

In 1975 Mr Robert Mugabe, the present Prime Minister, and Mr Edgar Tekere, a senior Zimbabwean cabinet minister, sought refuge among the Tangwena for several days while making their escape to Mozambique.

Technically the land is still owned by Mr Hammer, but Chief Tangwena said: "I am going to stay on this land regardless. This is my home because this is where my ancestors are buried. It belongs to me."

According to Mr Mutasa the chief has the sympathy and support of the government in re-claiming his land. He felt that so long as Mr Hammer did not try to remove the Tangwena once again there need be no conflict between them. Chief Tangwena and his people are now starting to reestablish their community.

Big purge: Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, yesterday pledged a big purge by the security forces of dissident guerrillas still roaming the countryside. "We have given them enough time to go to the assembly points and my Government will soon move against these people," Mr Mugabe said during a visit to his home village of Kutama, west of Salisbury. —Reuters.

Kenya and Sudan close ranks on Uganda

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, June 8

Kenya and Sudan are to maintain close consultations on the situation in Uganda, after a weekend meeting between the two presidents at Nakuru, 100 miles from here.

President Nyerere of Sudan arrived in Nairobi yesterday after attending a brief summit meeting in Arusha, Tanzania, which seems only to have underlined the sharp divisions existing between Tanzania on one side and Kenya and Sudan on the other.

President Moi withdrew from the Arusha meeting at the last moment, apparently because President Nyerere of Tanzania supports the insistence of Mr Paulo Mwangi, chairman of the Uganda Military Commission, that Mr Godfrey Binaisa, unseated as President in last month's coup, must remain a virtual prisoner in Uganda at least until elections are held.

During heated exchanges at the Arusha meeting, President Nyerere called for a 'deadline' for the withdrawal of the main body of the 10,000 Tanzanian troops from Uganda and for the formation of a force of Kenyan, Sudanese and Tanzanian police and troops to help maintain order until elections are held.

President Nyerere said angrily that "not since Adam had foreign observers been called on to supervise elections in a sovereign state. President Nyerere stated that 'not since Adam had such elections taken place under the guns of a foreign (Tanzanian) army'."

President Nyerere said the continued presence of a large body of Tanzanian troops was exacerbating instability in Uganda. He also complained about Tanzanian and Ugandan troops in Uganda and their campaign to return Dr Milton Obote to power in Uganda.

The favouritism being shown to Dr Obote's Uganda People's Congress was laying a foundation for continuing unrest.

The Sudanese leader emphasised the importance of recognising Kenya's role in Uganda—as that country's main neighbour—and the danger of allowing Tanzanian hostility to influence Ugandan policies towards Kenya.

The Sudanese delegation also introduced a memorandum from two Ugandan political leaders who have been held in Arusha, against their will, since flying there a month ago to warn President Nyerere against the military coup then being planned in Uganda.

Mr Edward Rugumayo, chairman of the National Consultative Council, Uganda's interim parliament, and Mr Omwony Ojoi, its secretary, said the Tanzanians had tried to force them to return to Uganda after the coup but they considered their lives would be in danger there.

The Tanzanians, however, had refused requests to allow them to travel to Kenya. The pair made their 'escape' by joining President Nyerere's party in Arusha and flying to Kampala.

Dr Obote addressed a rally in Kampala yesterday, at Kololo airport where, as Prime Minister, he received the instruments of independence from the Duke of Kent in 1962. He said his party would work to restore stability if elected and would use monetary reform and any other measures necessary to strengthen Uganda's worthless currency.

Prisoners of conscience

By Caroline Moorehead
Manda Paric, aged 35, a former nun working as a nurse in Vienna, was arrested in June 1976, while on a visit home to Brcko in Yugoslavia. She was charged with breach of article 109 of the Yugoslav penal code, which forbids contact with hostile organizations abroad, and sentenced to six years of detention.

At the time of her arrest she had been living in Austria for more than four years. She had gone home to look after her mother, who was ill. According to the police who arrested her, she was guilty of supporting the cause of Croatian nationalists.

A photograph found in her home showed her standing beneath a replica of the coat of arms of Croatia. It was taken at a folk dance held in a church hall in Vienna. She was also said to have distributed copies of a Croatian newspaper published in West Germany, for which one of her brothers worked in Vienna.

Miss Paric is now in the fourth year of her sentence and her family are increasingly concerned about the state of her health.

While they are unable to obtain precise information from the prison authorities, they do know that she has spent a considerable period of time in the prison hospital and that her lungs and spine are affected.

She has lost a lot of weight and her brother, who has visited her, suspects that she is suffering from cancer.

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1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404

SPORT

Cricket

England still have a long way to go

By John Woodcock

Cricket Correspondent

Given the weather—and the forecast is reasonably good—the first Test match at Trent Bridge may well develop into a great game of cricket. On Saturday, despite the loss of an hour's play, fair progress was made, with England finishing the day with a slight advantage. Having conceded a first innings lead of 45, they made 145 for two in their own second innings and Boycott is still there.

More by chance than design the conditions so far have helped to make a bowler even of Gooch's modest type more effective than, say, Roberts. If that seems absurd, which it well may, it is accounted for by the amount the ball has swung. In the circumstances England are probably disappointed that they allowed West Indies to make 308.

To look at, it is a good wicket, even if the bounce has been a shade uneven. Holding harnessed it to bowl a beautiful opening spell on Saturday morning. Boycott and Gooch did well to negotiate. From then on, though, the West Indians, with the exception of Garner, bowled with poor length and line. Under Richards' command—Lloyd was off the field, nursing his damaged right hand—they became rather scrappy.

No one suffered more from this than Murray, who had a dreadful time of it, throwing himself on the leg side or trying to make something of a succession of black returns. In England's second innings there have been 33 extras, always mercurial, the West Indians could be as devastating today as they were yesterday on Saturday; to let that and the uncertainty of England's batting, be a warning.

The hour's stoppage was caused by a fierce thunderstorm, starting soon after 3.30. By then Gooch had been run out and Tavaré caught at third slip, and the West Indians, unlike the English, bowled through they had had Boycott, then 18, caught at the wicket off Marshall. Boycott, when he was 39, was dropped at a difficult chance off the inside edge, also off Marshall. Upset by Boycott's continuing presence, and his dogged resistance, the West Indians were in greater need than England of the weekend break.

Boycott is never more likely to make a test of his own than when he has been involved in a run-out. If he gets one today it will, I think, be the ninth time it has happened to him. From the first at Port Elizabeth in 1965, when he and Dexter found themselves in the same cresset together, to the occasion of his famous "come-



Richards (left) congratulates Bacchus on running out Gooch.

back" hundred against Australia at Trent Bridge in 1977, when, at the last, he was bowled by a fast ball from Richards. On Saturday there was just a moment's hesitation before, to his own stroke, Boycott called Gooch for a short leg-side single. Bacchus, a brilliant fielder, threw Gooch out by perhaps a foot.

This was the second time in his last four Test innings that Gooch had been run out. As when it happened at Melbourne in February, when he was 39, he was batting very well. Moving as he does, more like a London bus than a greyhound, Saturday's run was never quite on for Gooch. Tavaré batted for nearly an hour, playing his defensive strokes with time to spare, before falling to a horribly good ball from Garner.

(they are going to receive precious few in the hour), and so long as it remains cloudy enough to encourage the swing bowlers, England could conceivably win. But there is still a long way to go and West Indies are not to be expected to bowl as unidirectionally as they did on Saturday evening.

There is a possibility, of course, that Underwood may yet be missed. So far there have been fewer than half a dozen overs of spin in three days. Tomorrow, if the atmosphere is no longer conducive to swing, a spin ball might be useful, on a fifth day pitch. First things first, though. The immediate priority is for England to go on batting better. If Saturday's best spell of bowling was Holding's at the start of England's second innings, there were half a dozen balls from Marshall which were as fast and awkward as any. Unlike Holding, who is a comparatively lightweight, he is, however, beautifully supple and has a lovely rhythm. Whether in the hitting of a golf ball (take Gooch's 117) or in the propelling of a ball (some of the great overmen have weighed less than 11st) or the bowling of a cricket ball, rhythm and timing can compensate wonderfully for lack of power.

West Indies plans: The West Indies went to Australia for a tour in November next year and play host to New Zealand in 1982, Pakistan in 1983, and Australia in 1984.

ENGLAND: First innings, 282 (1. T. Gooch, 117; 2. B. Boycott, 39; 3. A. Murray, 18; 4. J. Garner, 18; 5. J. Tavaré, 39; 6. J. Marshall, 18; 7. J. Holding, 18; 8. J. Underwood, 18; 9. J. Richards, 18; 10. J. Gooch, 18; 11. J. Boycott, 18; 12. J. Murray, 18; 13. J. Garner, 18; 14. J. Tavaré, 18; 15. J. Marshall, 18; 16. J. Holding, 18; 17. J. Underwood, 18; 18. J. Richards, 18; 19. J. Gooch, 18; 20. J. Boycott, 18; 21. J. Murray, 18; 22. J. Garner, 18; 23. J. Tavaré, 18; 24. J. Marshall, 18; 25. J. Holding, 18; 26. J. Underwood, 18; 27. J. Richards, 18; 28. J. Gooch, 18; 29. J. Boycott, 18; 30. J. Murray, 18; 31. J. Garner, 18; 32. J. Tavaré, 18; 33. J. Marshall, 18; 34. J. Holding, 18; 35. J. Underwood, 18; 36. J. Richards, 18; 37. J. Gooch, 18; 38. J. Boycott, 18; 39. J. Murray, 18; 40. J. Garner, 18; 41. J. Tavaré, 18; 42. J. Marshall, 18; 43. J. Holding, 18; 44. J. Underwood, 18; 45. J. Richards, 18; 46. J. Gooch, 18; 47. J. Boycott, 18; 48. J. Murray, 18; 49. J. Garner, 18; 50. J. 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Given the Pony Championship to Mr and Mrs C. M. Brooks's Killarney, a five-year-old by Swish Hill Wind, bred by Lady Willingdon.

A "one-sided" match was given by the end of the second chukka, when the score stood at 5-2, that Stowell's Central partnership of Moore and Bannister,

CENTAURS: 1. David Jamison (2); 2. J. Daley (1); 3. B. Evans (7); 4. G. Graham (8).
HACKS: 1. J. C. Harcus (1); 2. Kent (2); 3. Davids (1); 4. Mack. (2).
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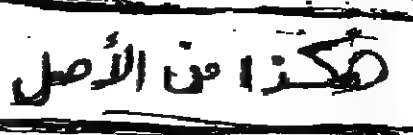
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I am enclosing a cheque for £250 for a weekly one-line entry for 12 months.



Commercial Property

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rial sector continues of the pace in the property market, if it is to be different country. The scheme has been swastice upon Tyne, to be the largest of undertaken in the is the old Fenham ich was once the home of the Royal and Fusiliers, but is has been largely parking. It has started and of the scheme -ked by the laying ion stone today. lopment is being by Lemington ground lease of 125

years granted by the City Council. It will provide a total of 125,000 sq ft of industrial units and when completed will have an investment value of nearly £2m.

New factory units will be available in sizes ranging from 3,000 sq ft up to 30,000 sq ft at rents which are likely to be in the region of £1.70 a sq ft. Letting is through Bernard Thorpe and Partners, and Wm Aitchison and Co. Architects for the scheme are Geoffrey Purves and Partners.

Another new scheme is one in central Manchester, where the Arrowcroft Group has acquired an industrial site of 3.4 acres at the junction of Mancunian Way and Downing Street, close to Piccadilly station. The scheme is being carried out in association with Standard Life Pension Funds and is the first such scheme Arrowcroft have carried out in the centre of Manchester.

Units from 6,000 sq ft will be available from the summer of 1981. Sykes Waterhouse Commercial and John Taylor and Partners acted for Arrowcroft and Standard Life respectively in the transaction. Letting agents are Sykes Waterhouse and Dunlop Heywood and Co.

Near Leeds, Taylor Woodrow Industrial Estates has completed the first phase of its £3.5m Whitewood Freight Centre, which is

developing in partnership with the Wakefield Metropolitan District Council south east of the city.

Apart from the pilot phase of 30,000 sq ft of advance units, construction has also begun of a 17,000 sq ft purpose designed distribution centre for Rieber and Son, the United Kingdom subsidiary of the Norwegian floor covering firm.

The whole scheme will extend ultimately to a minimum of 121 acres and provide a total of at least 250,000 sq ft of warehouse and distribution space. Further land is available for companies requiring custom built premises with room for expansion.

The first phase is available as a single self-contained building, or is divisible into units from 7,500 sq ft at rents from £1.45 a sq ft. Letting is through Walker Son and Packman and Wakefield Metropolitan District Council.

A price of nearly £32,000 an acre has been paid for an industrial site of 17.5 acres sold by the Ministry of Defence in Taunton. The land is in Bindon Road, a little over a mile from the centre of the town and already has a service road, hard standing areas and disused railway sidings which might be reopened to link with the main rail system.

A private development company paid £550,000 at auction for

the site and intend building industrial and warehouse units over a five year period. Initially there is an existing building of 36,600 sq ft available.

Lalonde Bros and Parham, of Exeter, acted for the Ministry of Defence in the sale and are joint letting agents with Johns Commercial, of Horley, Surrey.

Extensive industrial space is becoming available in Bradford, where Associated Weavers (International), as a result of rationalization, are offering excess accommodation on their 55-acre site on 25-year leases. The available space amounts to about 656,000 sq ft and most will be ready for occupation towards the end of the year.

It includes lofty modern buildings ranging in size from 2,500 sq ft up to 106,000 sq ft, which are sprinkled and heated.

Over 60 per cent of this space is already under negotiation, and rents are based on £1.40 a sq ft. A new access road is being constructed. Letting agents are Knight Frank and Rutley, of London, and Stewart Newiss, of Bradford.

A large new shopping centre is proposed for Whitechapel, London. The scheme, for which planning application has been made, would be carried out by Sam Chippindale Development Services in association with the London Borough of Tower Hamlets.



Barrington Hall, Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex, provides 12,000 sq ft of offices in rural surroundings.

The scheme, designed by the Tripe and Wakeham Partnership, is for an environmentally controlled centre of about 860,000 sq ft gross retail space with two shopping levels, service and storage in the basement and parking, houses and offices above the shopping levels.

The scheme includes 13 stores of varying size, for all of which discussions are in hand with potential tenants. Pedestrian entrances will be from White-

chapel Road, Vallance Road and Wakeham Road, and Brady Street.

The office content of the scheme amounts to a total of some 380,000 sq ft gross. Agents for the development are Michael Laurie and Partners.

Somebody wishing to decentralize to really rural surroundings would be interested in Barrington Hall, Hatfield Broad Oak, in Essex, an imposing Georgian building altered in 1863 to a neo-Gothic style.

It stands in just over 33 acres which include a two-acre lake, and has been in use as a company headquarters. The main part provides about 6,000 sq ft net, and there is further accommodation providing another 6,000 sq ft net.

There is full planning consent for general office use. The property is for sale by tender closing on July 25, 1980. It is expected to make over £200,000 and the agents are Mullucks and Co, of Bishop's Stortford. Standed Airport is about five miles away.

In Maidstone, Lawson Hunt Developments have begun construction of a new office development at 12/14 Albion Place. The scheme has been funded by the Berkshire County Council pension fund through Jones Lang Wootton, and is due to be ready in the autumn.

The building will provide 8,000 sq ft of space on ground and three upper floors, and there are 12 parking spaces, useful in a central area where there are few parking facilities.

Jones Lang Wootton have been retained as joint letting agents with Walter and Forknall, and are quoting a rent of £42,000 a year. Kelvin Moss acted for Lawson Hunt Developments in the acquisition of the site.

Gerald Ely

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BUSINESS FOR SALE

ose dwelling is the light setting suns." W.W.

ROYAL RESIDENCE IN PRETTY, Very exclusive area South of Engered rest home/hotel for the elderly a beautiful dining room, spacious with sun terrace, 19 charming bed personal attention also 24 hour SRN re. Unique atmosphere of happiness ion. Offers only from caring persons ht and sympathetic imagination. A usness could prove lucrative. House r reputation in South of England for a elderly. Private family concern for very long waiting list. Selling due to of family. Offers for freehold in £305,000 considered. Phone strictly only between 7.00 and 10.00 p.m., \$ or write

IX NO. 1126 F THE TIMES

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2240, 2242, 2244, 2246, 2248, 2250, 2252, 2254, 2256, 2258, 2260, 2262, 2264, 2266, 2268, 2270, 2272, 2274, 2276, 2278, 2280, 2282, 2284, 2286, 2288, 2290, 2292, 2294, 2296, 2298, 2300, 2302, 2304, 2306, 2308, 2310, 2312, 2314, 2316, 2318, 2320, 2322, 2324, 2326, 2328, 2330, 2332, 2334, 2336, 2338, 2340, 2342, 2344, 2346, 2348, 2350, 2352, 2354, 2356, 2358, 2360, 2362, 2364, 2366, 2368, 2370, 2372, 2374, 2376, 2378, 2380, 2382, 2384, 2386, 2388, 2390, 2392, 2394, 2396, 2398, 2400, 2402, 2404, 2406, 2408, 2410, 2412, 2414, 2416, 2418, 2420, 2422, 2424, 2426, 2428, 2430, 2432, 2434, 2436, 2438, 2440, 2442, 2444, 2446, 2448, 2450, 2452, 2454, 2456, 2458, 2460, 2462, 2464, 2466, 2468, 2470, 2472, 2474, 2476, 2478, 2480, 2482, 2484, 2486, 2488, 2490, 2492, 2494, 2496, 2498, 2500, 2502, 2504, 2506, 2508, 2510, 2512, 2514, 2516, 2518, 2520, 2522, 2524, 2526, 2528, 2530, 2532, 2534, 2536, 2538, 2540, 2542, 2544, 2546, 2548, 2550, 2552, 2554, 2556, 2558, 2560, 2562, 2564, 2566, 2568, 2570, 2572, 2574, 2576, 2578, 2580, 2582, 2584, 2586, 2588, 2590, 2592, 2594, 2596, 2598, 2600, 2602, 2604, 2606, 2608, 2610, 2612, 2614, 2616, 2618, 2620, 2622, 2624, 2626, 2628, 2630, 2632, 2634, 2636, 2638, 2640, 2642, 2644, 2646, 2648, 2650, 2652, 2654, 2656, 2658, 2660, 2662, 2664, 2666, 2668, 2670, 2672, 2674, 2676, 2678, 2680, 2682, 2684, 2686, 2688, 2690, 2692, 2694, 2696, 2698, 2700, 2702, 2704, 2706, 2708, 2710, 2712, 2714, 2716, 2718, 2720, 2722, 2724, 2726, 2728, 2730, 2732, 2734, 2736, 2738, 2740, 2742, 2744, 2746, 2748, 2750, 2752, 2754, 2756, 2758, 2760, 2762, 2764, 2766, 2768, 2770, 2772, 2774, 2776, 2778, 2780, 2782, 2784, 2786, 2788, 2790, 2792, 2794, 2796, 2798, 2800, 2802, 2804, 2806, 2808, 2810, 2812, 2814, 2816, 2818, 2820, 2822, 2824, 2826, 2828, 2830, 2832, 2834, 2836, 2838, 2840, 2842, 2844, 2846, 2848, 2850, 2852, 2854, 2856, 2858, 2860, 2862, 2864, 2866, 2868, 2870, 2872, 2874, 2876, 2878, 2880, 2882, 2884, 2886, 2888, 2890, 2892, 2894, 2896, 2898, 2900, 2902, 2904, 2906, 2908, 2910, 2912, 2914, 2916, 2918, 2920, 2922, 2924, 2926, 2928, 2930, 2932, 2934, 2936, 2938, 2940, 2942, 2944, 2946, 2948, 2950, 2952, 2954, 2956, 2958, 2960, 2962, 2964, 2966, 2968, 2970, 2972, 2974, 2976, 2978, 2980, 2982, 2984, 2986, 2988, 2990, 2992, 2994, 2996, 2998, 3000, 3002, 3004, 3006, 3008, 3010, 3012, 3014, 3016, 3018, 3020, 3022, 3024, 3026, 3028, 3030, 3032, 3034, 3036, 3038, 3040, 3042, 3044, 3046, 3048, 3050, 3052, 3054, 3056, 3058, 3060, 3062, 3064, 3066, 3068, 3070, 3072, 3074, 3076, 3078, 3080, 3082, 3084, 3086, 3088, 3090, 3092, 3094, 3096, 3098, 3100, 3102, 3104, 3106, 3108, 3110, 3112, 3114, 3116, 3118, 3120, 3122, 3124, 3126, 3128, 3130, 3132, 3134, 3136, 3138, 3140, 3142, 3144, 3146, 3148, 3150, 3152, 3154, 3156, 3158, 3160, 3162, 3164, 3166, 3168, 3170, 3172, 3174, 3176, 3178, 3180, 3182, 3184, 3186, 3188, 3190, 3192, 3194, 3196, 3198, 3200, 3202, 3204, 3206, 3208, 3210, 3212, 3214, 3216, 3218, 3220, 3222, 3224, 3226, 3228, 3230, 3232, 3234, 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The Duke behind the lens

Just returned from two and a half weeks visiting America and China (official, and semi-private) just off (with one of the world's worst colds) to stand in for Prince Philip: just published a book of beautiful photographs, *Oxford and Cambridge* (Macdonald, £35), text by Hermione Hobhouse. A busy time for the part author, modestly billed on the dust jacket as Richard Gloucester ("qualified as an architect after studying at Cambridge").

It is quite by chance, says the Duke of Gloucester firmly, that he is patron of the Victorian Society and Hermione Hobhouse its secretary. "I started this book six years ago, before I was patron."

"My earlier book, *The Face of London*, was much easier—on a nice sunny afternoon one just went out and snapped away, but this one was quite different. It wasn't worth going if you hadn't a day to spare, and by the time you got to the end you had seen the difference between a photograph of a building in the sunrises and one without is just about enough to render the one without useless.

another 30 years or more of the English—university in London"—he is most

"I hope that I maintain their special characteristics but tourist pressures— isn't going to help. I think that when I go to Oxford and Cambridge book will make it appreciate what they are at. It's quite as at one or other place rather, overwhelm immediately."

One of the observations I gathered was "the sense of affluence in colleges—because there aren't. One accepts the fact as come to a place wasn't any. In China they have bicycles, almost worse.... In America, with trees, you saddle across or lawn park and lawn when you ask. They say 'It's a role park. You just can't have a large public building country for which

"—A quarter of the buildings were covered in scaffolding at any one time, and if they were there, the one hehind was—you can see quite a bit of scaffolding, even so."

There are more than 190 pages of photographs, some in black and white, of old and new, even such modernisms as bicycle stands.

"Doing books is a very odd discipline. I think it is something you have to do by yourself. You set out as though you were on a hunting trip, you stalk what you are after and then you get it," quips Mr. Hermione Kneave Oxford botanist.

Cambridge—we went round Cambridge together to try to give her a feeling for it. Otherwise she got on with her bird and I got on with mine."

What he does not mention is that in 1974 he succeeded his father as Duke of Gloucester.

He says that when he had to leave everything in another official duties. These can be confusing; among his many jobs are those of Head Ranger of Epping Forest, Grand Prior of the Order of St John of Jerusalem, Commodore of the Royal Water Ski Club and President of the Institute of Advanced Motorists.

His interest in photography began with his first book, *On Public View* (1971). "I started taking photographs when I first had a dark room—not much point in having your own equipment if you have no place to develop the photographs you've done on." He too feel confident enough to go on. I never dreamed I'd do a book on Cambridge when I was there. I used to do the technical work on my own photographic prints. I was Michael's—or two kids. My father is a very clever photographer. I wish it straight, get the exposure right, and off you go."

On the future of Oxford and Cambridge—and Hermione's forthcoming book, *The Houseboat Prediction*, in 1982.

The primacy of Oxford and Cambridge is doomed. In

Philippa

In a later reshuffle two key figures in the ruling Fretilim party, Mr Marcelino dos Santos and Mr Jorge Rebelo,

To an outsider the achievements of independence seem slim indeed. The country resembles a rather dilapidated, rusting car that has not been serviced for the past five years. The buildings in the main cities look in need of a lick of paint. Many shops have closed down and those that remain open have pathetically few goods on sale. Everywhere in the cities one can see

President Machel : campaign against inefficiency.

Other achievements are less tangible but nevertheless real. The regime, for example, must be among the most stable in Africa and seems to enjoy the support of the majority of the population. This stability has been achieved through Frelimo's system of participatory democracy which starts at grassroots—in villages and on factory floors—and works its way up through a series of people's assemblies until ultimately the Frelimo leadership

ment. "We must try to change people's attitudes to show them that under-development need not necessarily be a way of life for them."

Just how far the "offensive" will go in loosening the economy from the shackles of state control remains to be seen. There is no doubt that the regime wants to encourage a limited private sector and that it will try to attract more investment from the west. But Frelimo's overall objective is to establish a free socialist state. The eventual end game, may be, "Marxismo-Leninismo" is still the name of the game in Mozambique.

Nicholas Ashford

There are two major reasons why this has happened. First, the establishment of a regional fund and the expansion of the social fund, which were envisaged as offsetting the CAP in Britain's favour, have not worked as intended. The money allocated to these funds has been too small. Second, Europe's agricultural productivity has grown much faster than anticipated and Europe's farm ministers have been able

Thus it is essential for Britain that the essential negotiations be approached in a spirit of good will (unlike the recent negotiations), and that we do not allow ourselves to be deflected—as we have far too often in the past, including the very recent past—from our basic target in pursuit of short-term ephemeral gains in other areas.

So Britain's, and Europe's, problems are by no means over. The financing mountain has still to be scaled. The adjustment of the Community and its

stitutions to the admission of Greece, Spain and Portugal still has to be achieved. The industrial common market still has to be completed and a Community energy policy put in place. There will be plenty of work for the new Commission which will take office under a new (Italian?) president next January. But at least there is now a possibility of success.

Michael Shanks

Michael Shanks

It soon becomes obvious that the purpose of writing papers is not to communicate but to impress. The ability to write in an incomprehensible way is useful for people who have nothing to say. And in the time you spend making it easier to read, you could be writing another incomprehen-

Predictably, his work is less popular with others in his field—some of whom are doubtless guilty of the very sins of obfuscation of which he writes. People told me, for my career, that this wasn't a very smart

But he was not a very smart fellow in writing," he said. "It was like to offend people."

Not that he is unused to that, or he had earlier been engaged by another controversy inspired by his healthy sceptical attitude toward academia.

Last year he wrote a paper attacking the conventional "advocacy" method of scientific research. This is the practice whereby a scientist advocates a theory and devotes his subsequent research to substantiating that theory and to attacking rival theories.

Dr Armstrong believes that his method, like ill-written papers, actually hinders objective research. He thinks scientific method is a waste of time and test numerous alternative hypotheses as the best way of arriving ultimately at the truth. To support his point, he used the advocacy method satirically to prove that one of its chief proponents, Dr Ian Mitroff, did not exist. "Little evidence on his existence is available. The only source that does purport to demonstrate his existence is a hopelessly flawed by a lack of verifiable controls."

"Reported sightings have been made by biased observers who failed to provide full disclosure of their methods and of the conditions under which their observations were made. These findings were not replicated by others in any systematic way."

This kind of thing is wonderfully familiar to students of scientific controversy and provides splendid ammunition for established cynics, like myself, who have for years cherished a scrap of evidence to sup-

of the most vaunted theories are bunk.

On the other hand, Armstrong's point may be that his is the right in warning him not smart to expect Establishment views fervour. Though he, a man, would be the plain, it could expect after 12 years at the School, he still has the word "associate" b word "professor" b and succeed in winning influence if he will learn, thing or two, without less clearly a ften. He must for a fixed opinion and so come what may. He has eyes, his ears and firmly closed.

Before I get beaten head with one, I make an error in a report on the sign name of the in which implied baseball bats are Taiwan. Most have still made where always been, in Ken

Michael

Michael



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WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Douglas Aiton introduces this rich, thinly populated state whose people are torn between feelings of confidence and isolation from the rest of the continent, and discusses its new strategic role in the Indian Ocean

of Western Australia aggressive that they live in some kind of land, and there seems to be evidence that they are correct.

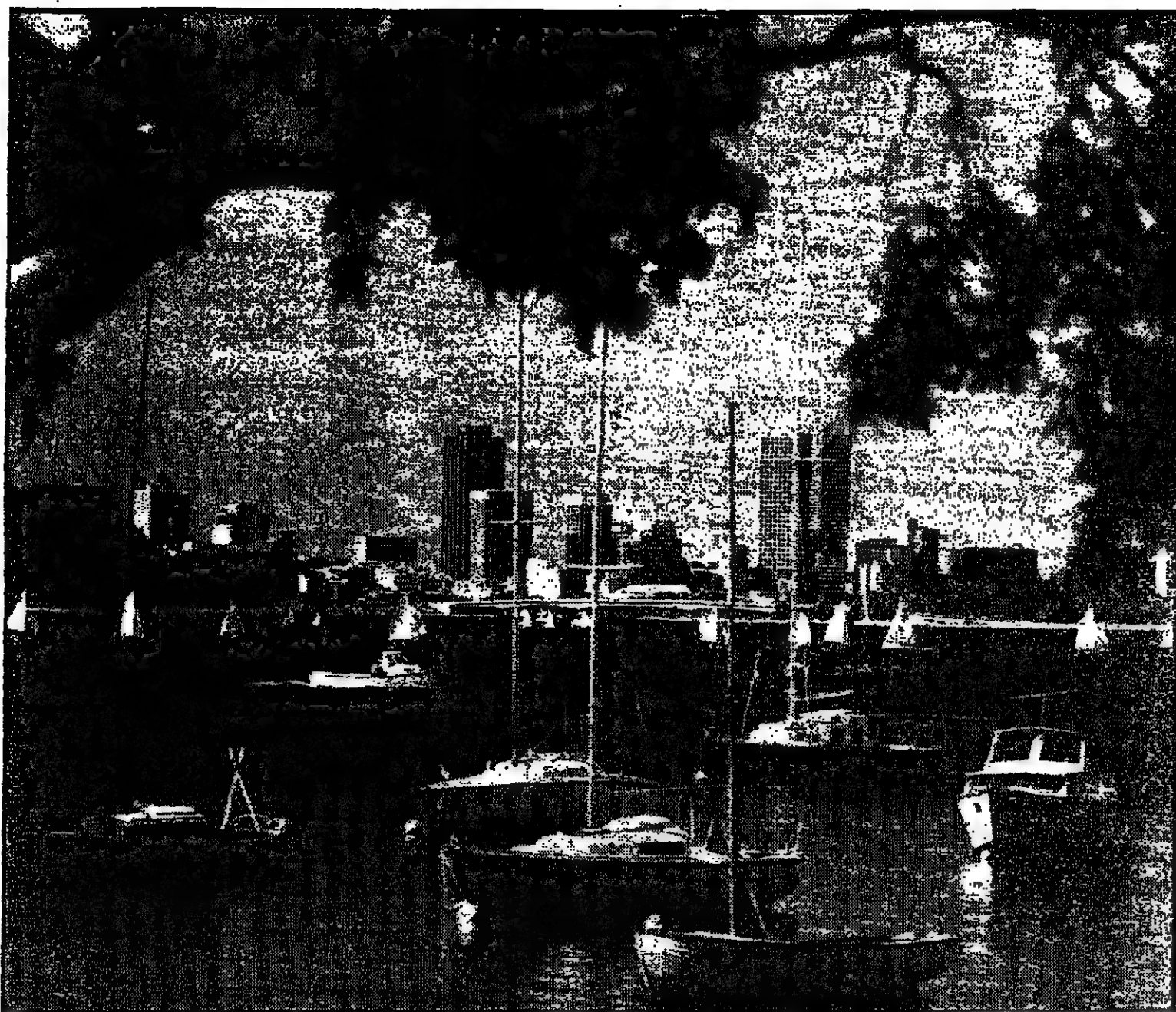
time, there is a sense of Western Australia aggressive that they live in some kind of land, and there seems to be evidence that they are correct. The Perth representatives of cautious east coast bankers can dominate projects at present in operation worth more than \$1,000m. All Western Australian cars have on their number plates, by government decree, "Western Australia—state of excitement". The North-West Shelf gas potential is enormous, but even without that the state is on the crest of a wave, economically. Whereas the 1960s saw Western Australia as the great quarry, the potential in the 1980s lies in the development of substantial mineral processing of bauxite, iron ore and nickel. Last year there were wild celebrations to mark Western Australia's 150th birthday, but much of the jubilation was doubtless closely related to the fact that Western Australia is the country's fastest-growing state. It is difficult to describe just how vast the state is. It is easy to say that it comprises, with 2,525,500 sq km, a third of the country, but that gives little idea. More significantly, Western Australia is 17 times the size of the United Kingdom, eight times that of Spain and seven times of France. But it has a population of less than 1,300,000, which is only a twelfth of the nation's population. Of these, two thirds live in the capital, Perth. This gives some idea of what an empty, but mineral-rich, desert most of the state is.

The people of Western Australia dislike the rest of the country cashing in on their potential wealth, and they have a strong-minded premier to lead them in keeping the east at arm's length. Sir Charles Court is seen as one of the most conservative leaders in Australia. He was returned to office in the February state election with a reduced number of seats but with a strong command, through the coalition of his Liberal Party and the National Country Party, of both Houses.



The election did little to change the political situation in Western Australia, although the Labour Party put up a stronger showing than expected, especially since the gerrymander works against them, and their leader, Mr Ronald Davies, is sure to maintain office. Sir Charles Court's relationship with the federal Government in Canberra

has been a shaky one, particularly with Mr Douglas Anthony, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Minerals and Energy. These two men have long been at loggerheads: as Mr Anthony has tried to impose a guide-line on export prices, policy which Sir Charles has constantly resisted. Nevertheless, in the past couple of years there seems to have been a singular



diminishing of that dispute. It is now believed that in recent weeks the federal Government and the state governments have worked out a secret deal, soon to be debated in the federal Parliament, whereby new offshore legislation will be introduced which will extend the powers of the states over coastal waters. The reason such a giant step was able to be kept secret, seems to be

that the state Labour Parties supported the move anyway. The federal Labour Party, however, is preparing to resist the legislation, and is already describing it as a "turning the clock back 80 years" (to federation) and "dismembering federation". There is no doubt that Sir Charles Court's Government is quite secure. At the February election, despite predictions of change from some

pundits, the Liberals lost one seat in the Lower House to give them 26. The Country Party (at present split into two factions) won a total of six. This gave the coalition a comfortable majority against Labour's 23 seats, a gain of one.

In the Upper House the coalition has a two-to-one majority. It is significant that at the election the swing closer to the equator than Sydney and with the best suburbs.

Perth patriots claim the best climate and the best beaches. Punters (left) in the bookmakers' ring at Ascot Racecourse, and skyline from Matilda Bay.

Campaigner against Russian expansion

Jocelyn Fraser of his apparent obsession with the notion of Russian expansionism. The mocking tones of his old detractors have been silent indeed, in the since the Russian invasion of Afghanistan, and it is to Mr Fraser's credit that he has refrained from adopting an

"I told you so" attitude. But he has kept up this condemnation of all things Russian and has led the campaign to dissuade Australia's athletes from competing in Moscow. Furthermore, he has reacted strongly to the Afghan-

istan situation in military terms. Some people still believe he has over-reacted and that Australia would be defenceless against Russia anyway. But Mr Fraser has solidified on, substantially increasing defence spending, tightening ties with the United States and fortifying the Western Australian coastline (which is on the Indian Ocean) to some extent.

Mr Killen told Parliament. "Few could doubt that opportunities for subversion and interference in Asia and the Pacific will not be exploited by the Soviet Union."

Perhaps the most significant move has been Mr Fraser's offering of Cockburn Sound, on the West Australia coast, to the Americans as a United States base on Australian soil. So far the Americans have not taken up the offer because they want the Opposition to agree to the deal, and that has not yet been forthcoming, although Mr Bill Hayden, the Opposition leader, has not actively opposed the idea.

In March, Mr James Killen, the Defence Minister, announced to Parliament that Australia would spend \$17,600m on defence over the next five years. This will increase defence spending by 7 per cent annually, making the expenditure to about 3 per cent of the gross domestic product. A significant amount of this money not yet determined, is to be spent on Indian Ocean facilities. These include developing HMAS Stirling at Cockburn Sound and building a new armament depot there.

Also, a new airfield is planned for Derby, on the north-west coast, which will cost \$47m, and there is a possibility of a new amphibious training area in the west.

At the same time that he announced these plans, Mr Killen admitted that Australia faced the risk of nuclear attack because of its alliance with the United States. He said the nuclear risk would arise in wartime regardless of whether Australia had allowed United States military bases to be established.

But he insisted, and Mr Fraser would have been proud of him, that Australia should continue to support the United States with practical measures in order to "raise the cost" for the Soviet Union of any interference with Australian interests or independence.

"Super-power relations are now characterized by tensions and mistrust, with greater scope for deep and frequent crises than before", World War.

So Australia is certainly taking the Russian threat in the Indian Ocean particularly seriously. The Secretary of the Defence Department has just visited Southeast Asia for talks with members of ASEAN about the Indian Ocean, so Australia is not confining its efforts to developing the United States alliance.

It could be argued that the Russian invasion of Afghanistan has provided the Government with a splendid excuse to build up Australia's defence potential. Certainly, at the time of the announcement of the huge increases in expenditure, the voices of protest were few.

There is no doubt, whatever happens at Cockburn Sound, that Russia's actions in Afghanistan have led to the greatest upheaval in Australia's Defence Department since the Second World War.

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EXPLORATION: Throughout Australia for minerals and petroleum.

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On this and the facing page Michael Prest analyses resources on shore and off shore



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'THE OCEAN IS OUR BUSINESS'

Diamond discoveries bring rush of prospectors

It was gold which first brought people in numbers to Western Australia, but it has been almost every mineral known to man which has kept them there. In an area the size of Europe, the state includes substantial deposits of uranium, gold, copper, bauxite, nickel, lead, zinc and silver—and now diamonds.

Great excitement has centred on recent diamond discoveries in the Kimberley region in the far north of the state. A cautious announcement at the end of 1978 by Conzinc Riotinto of Australia, the company which heads the Ashion Joint Venture, that it had found significant quantities of stones sucked in a rush of prospectors, investors on the Stock Exchange could barely contain themselves.

By the beginning of this year the joint venture was prepared to commit itself to saying that the finds were probably commercial. Exploration has been concentrated in the Argyle region, where

two distinct deposits have been identified. Ellendale comprises at least five kimberlite pipes—the geological formation in which diamonds are found—and Argyle itself is an alluvial deposit, possibly from the Ellendale pipes. From the sample figures published each quarter it is evident that the finds, although not very rich, are economic. The joint venture is now constructing a bulk sampling plant.

The importance of diamonds goes far beyond their putative sales value. As a result of the Western Australian discoveries, the Commonwealth Government is faced with the difficult question of whether to encourage a cutting and polishing industry, since the value added in exports makes the stones far more lucrative. By extension, the industry and the Government must decide how much to cooperate with the diamond industry's, possibly, siding genius, De Beers. Here, intense issues of nationalism are involved.

Similar problems concern the bauxite business. South of Perth is an agglomeration of some six bauxite deposits, most of the rights to which are held by Alcoa, of Australia. 51 per cent owned by the Aluminium Company of America. From its plants at Kwinana and Pinjarra in the state, Alcoa and its partners produce 3,600,000 tonnes a year of alumina, most of which is exported as part of Alcoa's international operations. A third plant is planned for Waggeup to produce 500,000 tonnes a year.

One source of energy which is unlikely to be used for aluminium, however, is uranium. The state has about a dozen known substantial deposits, though none is of the size or grade of the vast reserves in the Northern Territory. Like other uranium deposits in the country, development was delayed during the last Labor Government and up until last year by environmental and safety arguments. But with the official change in policy in 1979, Western Mining Corporation and its partners were able to proceed with their Yeelirrie mine.

On present costing the mine will need at least \$400m to bring into operation. It is 75 per cent owned by WMC and has estimated reserves of 47,000 tonnes. Production is scheduled to start in 1984, and should reach 2,500 tonnes a year. Success at Yeelirrie will probably encourage other companies to start new uranium mines.

These minerals are the future of Western Australia. But other, traditional pursuits will be just as profitable or, in the case of gold, even more so. Some geologists believe that the Kalgoorlie area contains the most extensive gold mineralization in the world. Over the past 80 years the state has produced more than 35 million ounces. The largest mine, Tellur, is another BHP venture and is also the newest. Open for only two years, its output is some 227,000 ounces a year. Central Norseman, 51 per cent owned by WMC, produces about 106,000 ounces. Gold Mines of Kalgoorlie, a name dating back to the original gold rush, is reopening the old Fimiston mine.

Just as price considerations have been critical in the revival of gold mining, so the switch from coal has promoted new mines. Western Australia is not especially rich in producing only 2,500,000 tonnes a year of some 40 million tonnes. Western Collieries, controlled by CSR, mines 1,200,000 tonnes a year reserves at West Coast further million tonnes of coking and steam produced by Griffin Mining at Collie, near Perth for the State E Commission.

Investments pour into region with huge iron ore deposits

"This is essentially an iron country. It being impossible to travel even a short distance without encountering a deposit of iron, owing to which it is almost impossible to work a magnetic compass with any degree of accuracy."

So, nearly a hundred years ago, wrote the Western Australian Government's geologist, Harry Woodward. He was riding through the Pilbarra region, in the central part of the state, overawed by the obvious presence of iron ore in the red rocks stretching as far as the eye could see. Today the hot and dry Pilbarra is known as the "red dust country". It is the heart of Australia's iron ore mining, producing about 90 per cent of the country's annual output of 90 million tonnes. Such a massive amount makes Western Australia alone the second biggest iron ore producer in the world after the Soviet Union.

Despite the huge size of the reserves—put at about 35,000 million tonnes of high and medium grade ore development of the Pilbarra deposits started only about 15 years ago. Cheap foreign iron and plentiful ore supplies from the Middle East Range in South Australia made working the bleak 170,000 square miles of the Pilbarra unattractive, although ore grades of 70 per cent and more were among the best in the world. Moreover, in 1938 the Commonwealth Government, believing the country's iron ore reserves to be only 260 million tonnes, had imposed an embargo on exports.

But a booming international steel industry and realization that the country's reserves generally and those of Western Australia in particular were huge, prompted the Government to abolish the embargo in 1960. In the decade afterwards, investment amounting to \$2,200m poured into the semi-desert of the Pilbarra. The region's population soared from 3,000 in 1950 to 40,000 20 years later. Company towns such as Tom Price, Shay Gap and Newman sprang up, while railways were constructed to ports.

There are now four companies operating in Pilbarra.

Mount Newman Mining is 30 per cent owned by Broken Hill Proprietary, with a further 30 per cent in the hands of CSR, another Australian company. This is built in the only Pilbarra iron ore producer to be controlled by Australians. BHP, however, also mines ore at Koolyanobbing, about 200 miles east of Perth. Mount Newman has a capacity of 45 million tonnes a year, although in the common with other Australian iron ore mines the world steel depression has limited output to less than 70 per cent of potential.

Much the same problems are faced by Hamersley, which has a similar capacity and started production in 1966. Hamersley is 82.3 per cent owned by Conzinc Riotinto of Australia, itself controlled by Rio Tinto-Zinc. Older still than Hamersley is Mount Goldsworthy, where the biggest interest is held by Consolidated Gold Fields.

The fourth Pilbarra company is the Robe River Venture, in which American and Japanese interests predominate. Elsewhere in the state, Dampier Mining, an Australian company, operates (as the name suggests) in the northern part of Western Australia, owning mines on Cockatoo Island and Koolan Island, in Yuampi Sound.

Some of the mines operated by these companies are very big indeed. Mount Newman group, has reserves of more than 1,400 million tonnes assaying at about 65 per cent. The mine produces some 32 million tonnes of ore a year, well below capacity. But within a 40-mile radius the company has identified 40 more deposits totalling perhaps 6,000 million tonnes. Hamersley, which also encompasses Mount Tom Price and Paraburdoo, has reserves of more than 5,000 million tonnes. It has made Port Hedland the biggest port in Australia, measured by tonnage moved.

Japan is the chief market, although the mining industry has great hopes of selling to China. The companies have been trying to offset some of the steel recession by building beneficiation plants. Mount Newman and Hamersley feed low-grade ore into the plant, which removes impurities. The plants are expensive, but cheaper than adding new mining capacity proper and should prolong the mines' lives as well as raising capacity.

More is required than merely prolonging production, however, if Western Australian iron ore is to remain competitive. International demand is shifting from iron lumps to pellets and fines. The likelihood, according to a report by the state Government's Department of Industrial Development, is that ore producers will have to spend more on processing their material before export, both to meet changing demand and to fulfil the Commonwealth Government's aim of raising the proportion of value added in exports.

Crucial to plans for improving iron ore exports is a recently discovered kind of ore called marra mamba, ideal for good quality fines and pellets. One potential mine, at present designated Area C, between Mount Whaleback and Marandoo, is the subject of negotiations with Japanese steel companies. If agreement is reached on long-term contracts and capital for its development, the intention is to go ahead, in the expectation of an end to the steel recession in a few years.

Once the recession does end, Western Australia's iron ore mines could again become very profitable. Most rely on high production levels to pay their way, so if output falls below about 70 per cent of capacity they make losses quickly. Production has also been hampered in recent years by labour disputes.



Shay Gap, iron mining town in the north-western Western Australia. The state's annual output million tonnes makes it the second biggest iron producer in the world after the Soviet Union.

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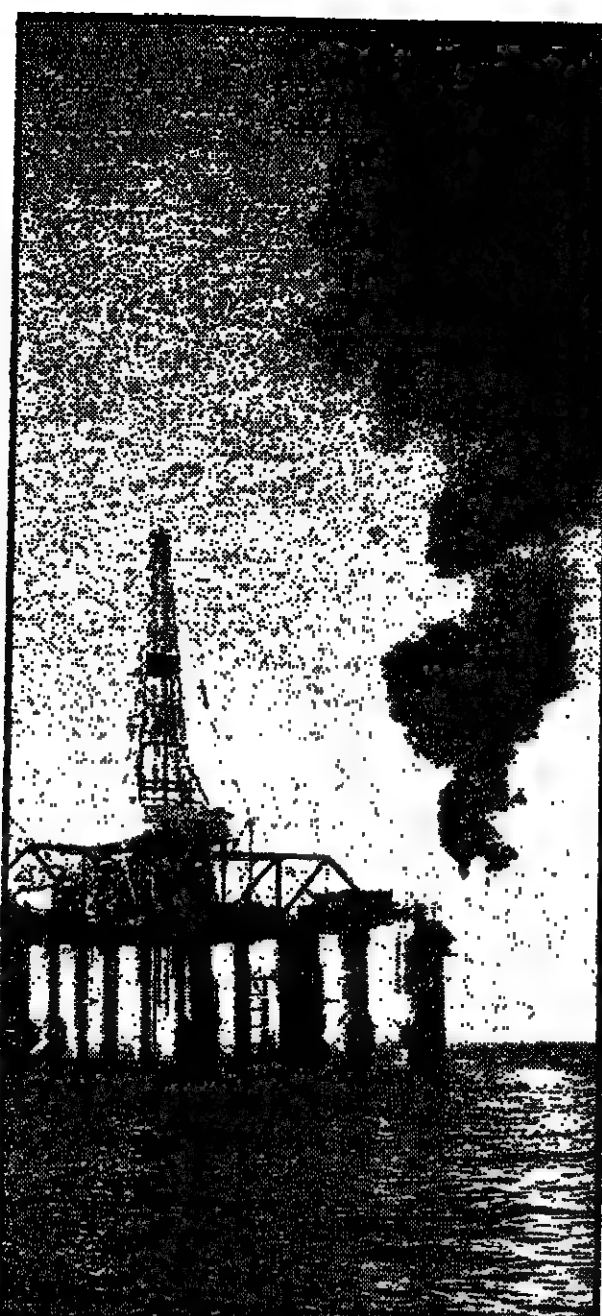
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A semi-submersible drilling vessel flaring gas during a test in the North Rankin field, North-West Shelf.

By the time the joint venture decided in the middle of 1979 to proceed with the North-West Shelf, it had become a generic term for several separate though related projects. The first to operate will be Woodside's gasfield and the Dampier-Perth pipeline.

Built for the State Energy Commission, this will run for nearly 1,000 miles from the coast to the processing plant at Dampier, to supply industry and domestic consumers in and around Perth. The pipe and offshore platforms will cost at least \$1,000m.

The third large-scale part of the whole project is oil exploration in the East of Perth, further north along the shelf, and offshore. Much of the seismic work on the plateau has been completed. The extreme western depths are beyond the reach of existing oil technology, and in any event the reserves would have to be exploited by automated equipment. Over the next six years about \$400m will be spent drilling 34 wells offshore.

Whether the size of the fields and the quality of the oil will support the gigantic costs of development remains unknown. But there is no doubt about the value of the gas deposits. As announced on Friday Woodside has agreed in principle with consortium of banks to raise US\$1,300m for the construction of an 85-mile pipeline from the production field to Dampier and for the processing plant. Two platforms will service the North Rankin field, each connected to about 20 wells.

The plant will produce 375 million cu ft of gas a day, 1,400,000 tonnes of con-

Aborigines find new confidence to assert rights

The year 1980 could be remembered as the time in which Western Australia discovered guilt. For there is a growing swell of support for the claims of the relatively small numbers of Aborigines who live a tribal life, and wish to preserve what they see as the sacred places in the empty north of the state.

Their opposition, increasingly militant and articulate, has already stopped at least temporarily an important oil-drilling programme, and will provide problems for the launching of the region's first diamond mine.

It is not the first non-technical issue that has checked mining development in Western Australia. There has been noisy and well-organized opposition to several projects that required clearing part of the southern forests of superb hardwood; an issue which has an emotional tug, different but as intense as the guilt which surrounds discussion of the Aboriginal claims.

Like all of the countries pioneered by acquisitive Europeans in the nineteenth century, Western Australia had brushed aside questions of native land rights in the early decades.

It was not until recently that the question whether the blacks had a moral right to overturn white laws was raised in any serious form.

It would be impossible to find comparisons with the issues raised by, say, the Indian claims in North America, because the small bands of blacks overrun during early Australian history never sought the treaties that gave the surviving Indian communities at least some flimsy legal rights.

But recently, with better education and the encouragement of some whites, Aboriginal communities have begun to question white law on such matters as mineral exploration and grazing rights.

The decision by a group of companies to drill a wildcat oil well on the cattle station, or ranch, of Noonkanbah, led to a confrontation that could not have been envisaged in Western Australia a few years ago.

The oilmen had the necessary Government approval for the programme, and offered all the assurances the Government needed to protect sacred areas. There is legislation for such protection, although the blacks claim it is inadequate. But despite the support of white law, and some support from police, the drillers withdrew after what they saw as incessant harassment and at least implicit threats of violence.

Perhaps more disturbing from the point of view of mining companies was the claim by other communities, in the far north of the west, that the Argyle diamond prospect was in ground that they regarded as sacred.



An Aboriginal fisherman on the jetty at Derby.

Argyle is seen as having outstanding promise for the production of diamonds; the latest statement from the Ashton joint ventures, led by Conzinc Rio Tinto of Australia, is that a mine could be established there by the end of this year.

Confrontation here would provide a much graver challenge to the Western Australian Government, which, while professing sympathy for black aims, has argued that they cannot be allowed to check the state's great development boom.

Happily, there are signs that the miners are displaying considerable tact, and have promised in respect Aboriginal sensitivities. For their part, black leaders are suggesting that there is no reason why a compromise could not be worked out.

Even so, it is obvious that mining companies will have to pay a great deal more attention to satisfying Aboriginal aspirations, although there is supposed to be adequate legislation machinery to settle any disputes.

This is because whatever the Western Australian Government sees as a fair posture, public opinion indicates the underlying guilt in the Australian psyche over the past treatment of the blacks.

The debate has widened from the original question of sacred sites (Aborigines

had a rich spiritual life before most tribal fabric was destroyed by the white presence) to include questions related to land rights.

It is obvious, for example, that the blacks who offered at least passive resistance to oil drilling at Noonkanbah regarded the land as theirs, although legally it was only leased to them by the Crown (as with other pastoral properties occupied by whites).

The realization that Europeans seized Australia by conquest appears to have come late to most Australians, but it has certainly played a part in shaping public attitudes over Noonkanbah.

It has led an exasperated state official to ask: "Are the Normans still paying a debt because they invaded England?"

The rights of blacks are the most painful of several debates which have at least denied Western Australians confidence in their state's apparently unlimited future.

In a society in which economic growth is regarded as a natural law, questions of conscience, matters related to the environment, and priorities for the use of resources have raised nagging doubts.

Despite the hell-bent policy of all parties for growth, there has been a respectable effort made to protect the environment, especially over the past decade.

In all but a few mining projects, the environmental

issues have been easily resolved, if only because they occur in remote areas, almost unpopulated, and with unlimited space. But the crunch came when the vast alumina ventures near Perth required the felling of forest, and overlaying this were arguments about future water supplies from the area.

The Government and the companies involved are satisfied that they have taken all necessary precautions, and that reforestation programmes will at least in a great degree preserve the area. But a small though well organized band of environmentalists disagree.

Perhaps tardily, measures are also planned to check pollution and erosion in a beautiful sound close to Perth, where recreational and industrial demands compete.

Compared with the ecological problems in older, more crowded communities Western Australia's difficulties are minor. It has, to a point, learnt much from industrial societies where mistakes were first made a century ago, not long after serious settlement began in Western Australia.

But issues like Noonkanbah show that not all the lessons learnt in Europe or North America can be applied to the great emptiness of the Kimberleys.

John McIlwraith
The Australian Financial Review

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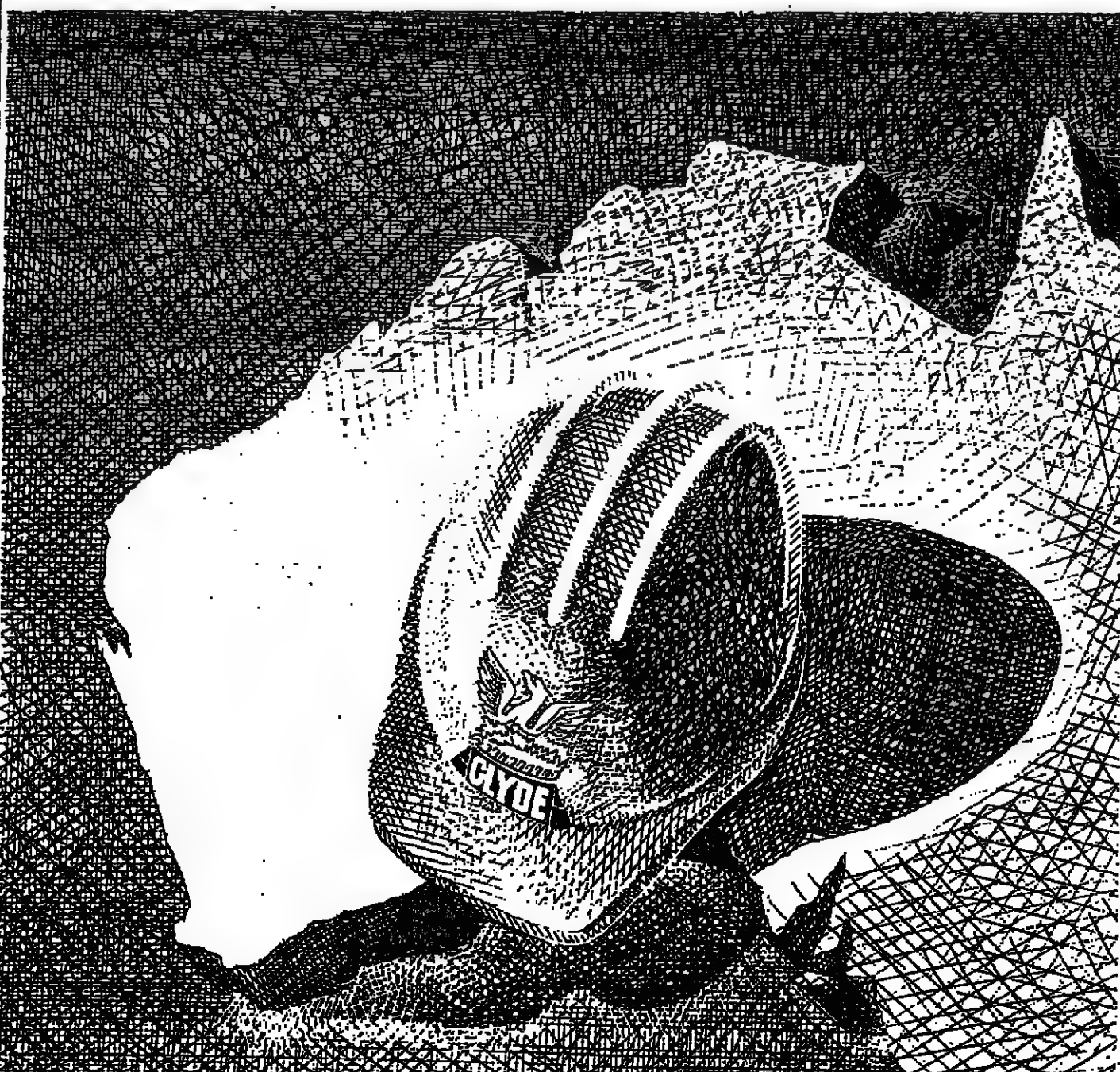
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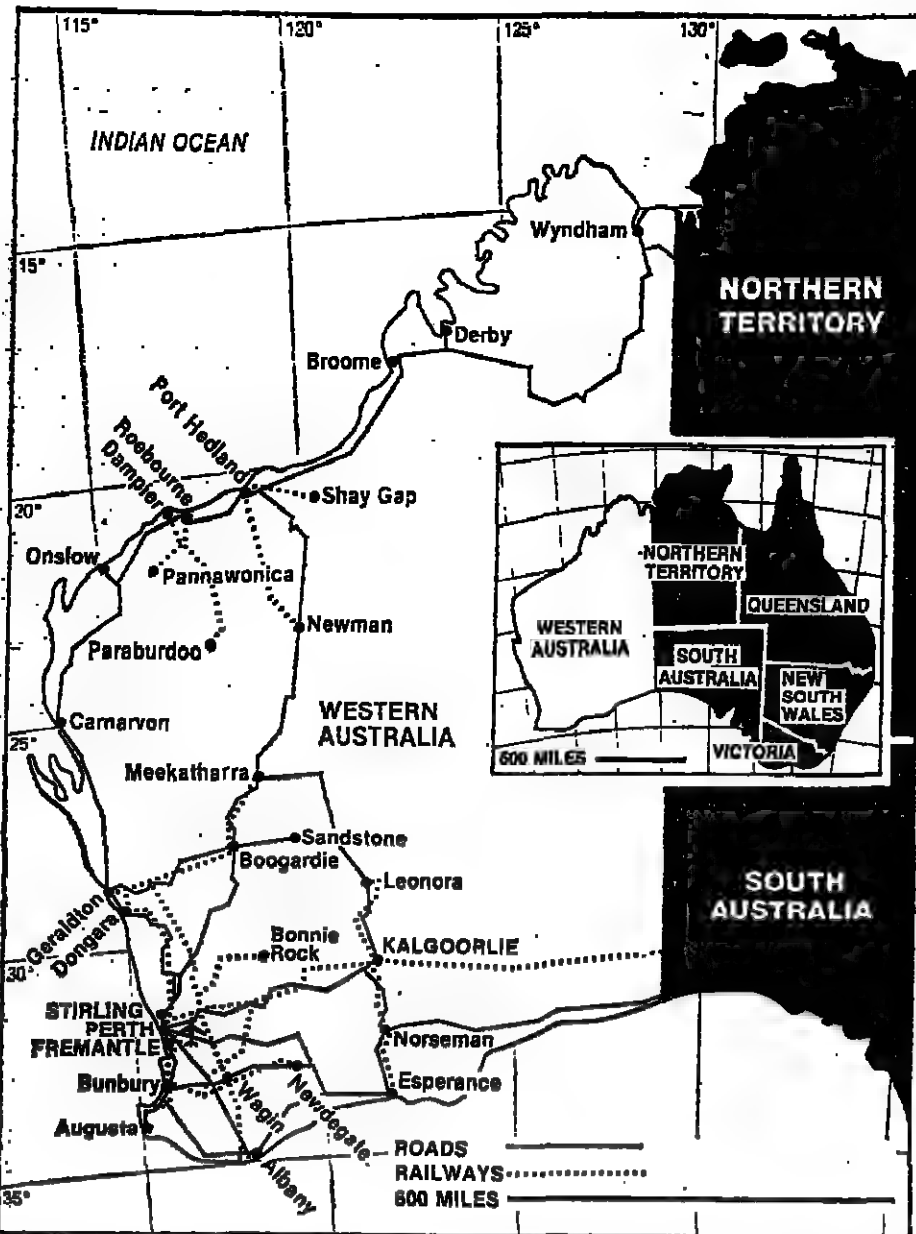
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Farmers hit by Iran's instability



The present crisis in Iran producing countries, particularly around the Gulf, the state can look forward to an extraordinary growth in its exports of food, easily surpassing those from other parts of Australia.

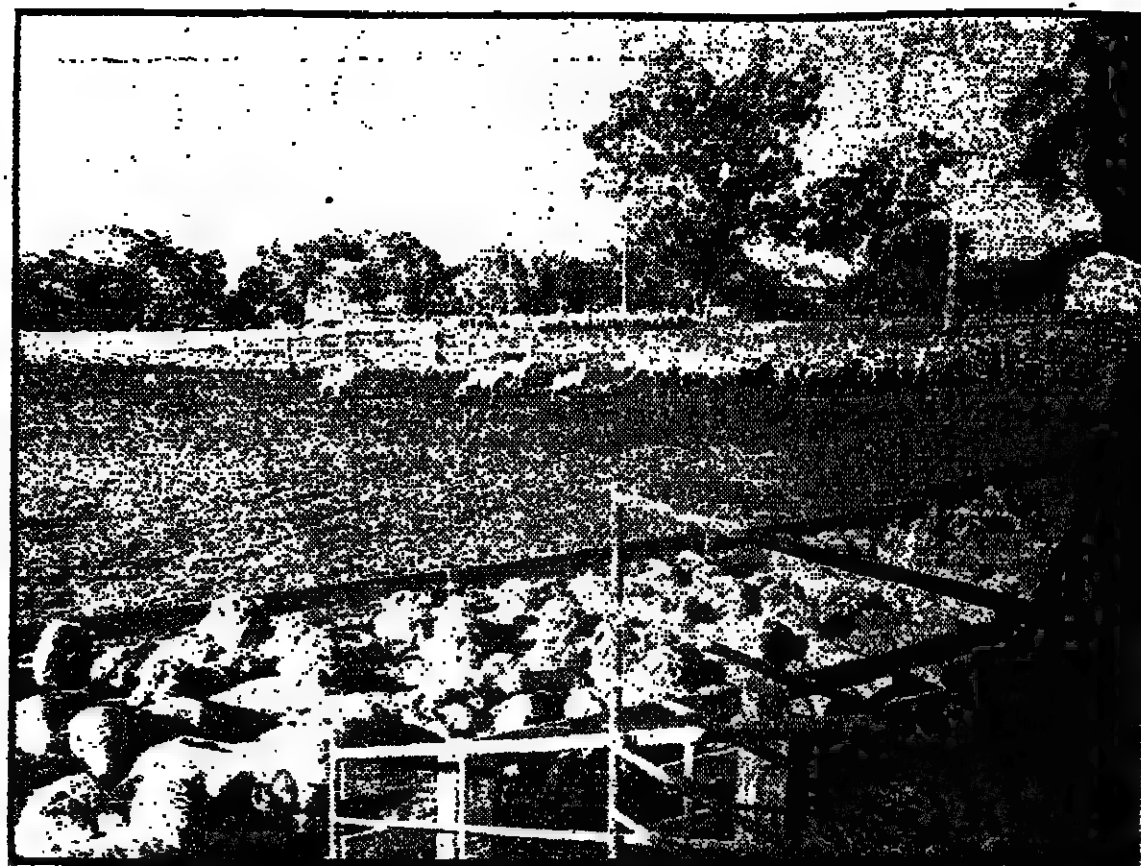
At a time when traditional markets for Australian foodstuffs withered, especially in the face of the protectionism of the European Community, sales to Middle East countries, as well as widening markets in Asia, filled the gap.

Nowhere was this more valuable than in Western Australia, which has obvious geographic advantages over other Australian farming areas, being much nearer to the Middle East. (The distance from Perth to Brisbane, for example, is greater than from London to Moscow.) If the Iranian situation ever stabilizes, that country will again be an important part of the state's market, particularly for live sheep, as many Middle East customers prefer their mutton delivered this way.

The importance of Iran to the farmers explains the reluctance of the Australian Government to impose food export boycotts, but that is not the whole marketing picture. In 1978-79, Western Australia sold meat products and livestock worth \$50m to the Middle East, and the figure would probably have reached \$100m but for the Iranian upheaval.

Those exports were worth only \$6m in 1970. In 1977-78 the Middle East took a third of the state's sheep meat exports, 15 per cent of its beef and 93 per cent of its live sheep.

Assuming a reasonable level of stability in the oil-



A typical sheep farm, west of Narrogin.

From figures prepared by a Saudi Arabian authority, it has been estimated that Western Australia could be supplying at least \$1,200m in exports annually to the Middle East, and particularly the Gulf, by the end of the decade. Much of this would be food.

There are similar opportunities around the Pacific basin, which is seen by many economists as the most dynamic region for economic growth in the 1980s.

Already rising standards of living have increased the demand for Western Australian meat, fruit and grain in such developing countries as Singapore and Taiwan. Some of the products sold to Asia and the Middle East go by air, and it is possible for lamb to be on sale in a Middle East bazaar a day after it has left a Perth abattoir.

Land cleared for farming in Western Australia increased by 50 per cent in the 15 years to 1976, and agricultural economists estimate that this will rise by another 40 per cent by the end of the century. Western Australia is one of the few places in the world where there are

still millions of acres of land waiting to be developed.

It is true that much of it has low productivity, and light rainfall, but Western Australian farmers have learnt to make the most of such conditions. The technology is now being passed on to some arid Middle East and African countries by West Australian scientists and farmers.

Western Australia produces a third of Australia's wheat, more than a quarter of its wool, and nearly a fifth of its mutton. Its contribution to exports, because of its relatively small population, is even greater.

Production of most farm products will increase steadily at least to the end of the century. For example, the state is expected to then produce seven million tonnes of cereals a year (two million tonnes more than now). High labour costs and

vast properties have led to intense mechanization of the state's agriculture, and also helped to raise productivity. There are only about 15,000 farms in the state, ranging from orchards of a few acres to pastoral properties (if one extends the definition a little) of 2,000,000 acres.

Despite the great promise, buying a farm in the state is still cheaper than in most Western countries. Calculated productivity-per-acre basis, Western Australian land is often little more

John Mc

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Pragmatism presents 'people problems' in art circles

The arts in Western Australia are dominated by a familiar question: how to reconcile what most people want with what is good.

Take, for example, one of the principal musical events of the 1980 Festival of Perth. This annual high point of the state's cultural life was the twenty-eighth since its inception, and included 450 performances in three weeks.

The Warsaw Philharmonic Orchestra gave three concerts at the Perth festival as part of an Australian tour. At the request of the Australian organizers, their programmes were frankly popular — the Beethoven *Eroica*, the Tchaikovsky *Pacific*, and the Mozart piano concertos. However, in each Perth concert was included a different piece by the contemporary Polish composer Lutoslawski. It was a successful compromise.

All three concerts in the 1,900-seat Perth concert hall sold well, and ovations were given. Most people rejected the Lutoslawski, but some set about searching for records of more of his music.

What sold the orchestra as much as anything was its size—110 players. The West Australian Symphony Orchestra (WASO), an appendage of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, numbers 57, and has been additionally weakened by internal squabbles.

Storms playing round the bearded head of the conductor of this orchestra, David Measham, culminated in the resignation last year of the Russian émigré concert-master George Ermolenko. Under Measham, the WASO has gone out baldly to attract numbers, playing

"family concerts" during the festival, and promenade concerts.

It has worked. A long-playing record, "The Orchestra of the West", is a best-seller. This year's three proms pulled in 19,000 people. But before that Mr Ermolenko had said he was tired of playing rubbish and left.

At different levels, there was success in the 1980 festival for Spike Milligan, the fusion group, Sky, and the Acting Company of New York.

Pragmatism shows again in another field—film. The state Government set up a film council with \$250,000 a year to underwrite film making. But its only output so far is a slick psychokiller called *Harlequin*, starring Robert Powell and David Hemmings. Aimed straight at the international market by its experienced producer, Anthony Ginnane, *Harlequin* is as West Australian as Coca-Cola.

The film council pleads that at least it was made in the state and local people learnt by working on it, however invisibly.

In the theatre world, the Playhouse Theatre is doing well, to some extent because of effective marketing. At present Judy Davies, star of the film *My Brilliant Career*, is *Piaf* in the play by Paul Gonsky.

An event of considerable importance to the West Australian theatre is that His Majesty, a charming Victorian stucco survivor of real merit, reopened after a \$8m refit financed by the state Government.



Ballet rehearsals in the sunken gardens of the University of Western Australia, Perth.

They have had many ups and downs.

Two new theatres are to be built in the Perth cultural centre. It already has an art gallery, library and museum buildings.

Last October, the new art gallery of Western Australia, built for \$9m, opened in the cultural centre with champagne and speeches. It is an octagon, rather bleak outside, but with internal spaces that can be changed by mobile walls. Its policy is, in collaboration with other Australian galleries, to feature visiting prestige exhibitions.

But the gallery, like the

orchestra, has people problems. Senior staff are in revolt because of a threat to the popular deputy director. Between the more important exhibitions, its own collection looks inadequate on the big walls. It has, however, raised money to buy pictures, and has been showing work by three impressive young local realist painters.

The arts are generally encouraged, fostered and promoted by the Western Australian Arts Council, funded this year by the state Government with \$1.7m. It subsidizes many operations such as theatre, opera and ballet in Perth, but perhaps its most picturesque success is in spreading the artistic good news among the tiny towns and isolated people scattered over the state's million square miles.

Mr Timothy Mason, the Arts Council's director, told me he was well pleased when 54 people turned out in April in the little northern town of Onslow to see a one-man show about the writer Henry Lawson—Malaysia, Singapore, Philippines, Hong Kong, Japan, Ceylon, and elsewhere would be bigger.

Hong Kong has a val in January, before the Perth Sydney. But there is good evidence of artistic energy out among the wheatfields and mining towns. Indeed, Mr Mason told me: "I believe the real cultural desert today is in the outer suburbs of Perth." The city, with a population over 800,000, has miles of anonymous new suburbs, affluent but soulless.

The Arts Council embarked in March on a year's programme with the local

authority in Western Australia, music, painting, and opera into the main centres. It's a significant influence for the arts may be in Western Australia.

During 1979, Ocean festival, which performers from Asia, was a rousing success in Perth. Festival planned for next year will feature film, and in of Mr David, val, and of M. Barry, the Playhouse director, as germinating.

It springs from that the only way the cost of bringing European artists by arranging for it.

But what if, for instance, artists from the Middle East, India, Malaysia, Singapore, Philippines, Hong Kong, Japan, Ceylon, and elsewhere would be bigger.

Tom The West

Yugoslavia, Iran, Public Expenditure and BSC?

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His present argument, that the row over Britain's budget contribution has raised issues which should be disposed of before the problems of the new enlargement are tackled, is really a non sequitur. If anything, what has happened over the budget points to the opposite conclusion. Britain joined a community whose structure and financial arrangements had been devised for six continental countries, and therefore took no account of the shape of Britain's economy or her pattern of trade. The result has been anomalies which over seven years have grown to absurd and intolerable proportions. At the price of a very damazing crisis an interim corrective mechanism has now been agreed on to ride us over the next three years, but it is also agreed that during those three years the whole structure of the budget needs to be looked at again, and it is generally understood that reform of the budget is almost inevitably going to mean changes in the common agricultural policy as well. It would really be absurd to spend two or three years thrashing out a new budgetary and agricultural system for the Nine (or rather ten, including Greece), and then to resume serious negotiation with two candidate members whose interest the new system might turn out not to suit at all.

If we are going to have a new system, and if we are going to have a Community of Twelve, we had better make sure that the new system is one that will work with a Community of Twelve. That could be an argument for speeding up the admission of the new members, and for a growth staggering on as best we can with the old system until the Community of Twelve comes into existence. But better still would be to start work on devising a new system straight away and to bring the candidate members in on the discussion, while continuing in parallel the negotiations with them on the specific terms of their admission. To separate the problem of enlargement from the problem of the Community's economic and financial (and indeed institu-

tion) structure is entirely artificial.

To French ears that will sound like another dastardly Anglo-Saxon attempt to break up the community and replace it by a loose free-trade association. But it need not mean that. Its object should be to replace a Community that is rapidly becoming unworkable with one that works.

One of the things that is clearly becoming unworkable is the agricultural price support system, particularly if extended to a new range of Mediterranean products to accommodate new members (or to compensate existing members who fear the new members' competition). The cost of this has come to absorb a ludicrously disproportionate share of the Community's resources, and the effect has been to create enormous surpluses of various products. People often speak as if France had a national interest in preserving this system, but that is quite untrue. Most French people are consumers, not producers of food and therefore suffer from as much as most British people. Even among the producers, the main beneficiaries are not the ones whose anger is most ostentatiously directed against anyone who tries to change it.

The system is so inflexible that it can help the small farmer only by helping the big farmer (who does not need it) much more. This is because it was not designed as social policy but as an economic policy, to produce self-sufficiency in food by encouraging efficient (is usually large-scale) farming. It has been perverted by the setting of prices to protect the living-standards of small, generally inefficient farmers. That is a legitimate social objective, but could be achieved at a far lower cost if it were openly admitted as such and dealt with by selective subsidies rather than across-the-board prices. It is from this point, rather than preconceived notions of national interest, that the discussion of reform should start; and there is no reason why it should not start in Venice this Thursday.

British nor the much pride in the territory of the New minimum in 1906. Government is, a device. When administrators lack the purpose of the people, and have little or sympathy colonial habits, the New Hebrides demonstrates, is the population suspicious and the reason for the is the dis- Mr Jimmy the recent election the New Hebrides Party Walter Lini, the Prime the New Hebrides endence on it is 30. There are too, for Mr tribal, political it comes as no period of undis- uneasy rule by wners should be ose in such an and uneasy

the best time to be
the French on
Mr Blaker, the
office minister,
ached a measure
with his French
Dijon. In 1900,

ricular, the two governments are agreed that Mr Stevens's rebellion should not be permitted to continue. How to bring it to an end, however, is a more difficult and sensitive issue.

There are not many options open to the British Government. At present, it is attempting to find a solution through negotiation and in concert with the French. If the rebellion can be ended in that way, so much the better. The French have influence with Mr Stevens and the French resident commissioner, M Robert, may be able to persuade the rebels to return to legality, or at least to take part in negotiations which include the British and Chief Minister Lini, the lawfully elected future Prime Minister. Father Lini was wrong to try to stop M Robert from flying to Santo. He clearly mistrusts French motives, but should not stand in the way of one of the few avenues of peaceful conciliation open at present.

If French diplomatic initiatives fail, the two governments will be obliged to consider sending troops into Santo. The use of force in such circumstances should be put in perspective. Even if the rebels are armed with rifles and machine guns and arrows with which they have been pictured, it should not require more than a small number of trained British and French soldiers to put an end to the rebellion, and it could be done without the shedding of blood.

The least acceptable option is

for the British to send in troops against the wishes of the French. That would not only further exacerbate Anglo-French relations but would do little to bring longer-term stability to the islands. There would then be the danger that the independence date of July 30 would not be met, and the likelihood of a prolongation of the conflict.

It is possible, though undesirable, that the territory can become independent with Santo still in a state of rebellion. In those circumstances, it would presumably be open to Father Lini, as head of the new government, to ask for military aid from whatever country he considered appropriate. If the British were asked to help, a decision could be taken without the constitutional necessity to consult the French.

The sinister presence of the Phoenix Foundation is a further factor to be taken into account. It is not clear whether any Phoenix representatives are on Santo, but it is admitted that Phoenix funds have been used to support Mr Stevens's rebellion. The Foundation's main purpose seems to be to use Santo as a secure tax haven where "dirty" money can be recycled and manipulated. The United States authorities are looking into the Foundation's activities, but it should not be thought that eliminating its influence from the island would necessarily bring about a change in the attitude of the rebels.

From Dr P. A. Lanyon-Orgill
Sir, In drawing attention to the constitutional problems which arise from a bilingual government in the New Hebrides, Lord Erleigh (June 4) has oversimplified the position insofar as there are over 200 distinct native languages spoken in the archipelago, apart from several varieties of "pidgin-English", now known as Neo-Melanesian. In Espiritu Santo I have recorded material in 36 different languages, many of them completely mutually unintelligible.

On his reference to the Phoenix Foundation's concept of the "Utopian existence" on Espiritu Santo, one is reminded of the fact that when Pedro Fernandes de Oureiro landed in the Bay of St Philip and St James in 1606 he selected a site to found the New Jerusalem and laid out plans for a new city which came to nought, largely as a result of petty bickering between the Viceroy of Peru and the financial interests in Spain itself.

Yours faithfully,
P. A. LANYON-ORGILL.
5 Farm Close,
Byfleet,
Surrey.
June 4.

Sanctions against Iran

From Mr Tom Dalyell, MP for West Lothian (Labour)
Sir, Paul Wilkinson, Professor of International Relations, at Aberdeen (June 5), rebukes those of us backbench MPs who "caused HM Government to abandon retrospective sanctions against Iran", and burs at being party to imposing retroactive sanctions against King

From Mr. Paul Dean, MP, for Somerset, North (Conservative).
Sir, Recent letters in your columns from the Subdean of Lincoln and Lord Erleigh seriously misrepresent both the current position in the New Hebrides and the British Government's attitude to it. Lord Erleigh (June 4) states that there is "inter-governmental disagreement on the differing interpretations of a new constitution". Rather, the opposite is the case as witnessed by the fact that the French and British Governments agreed at the Paris last September held at Vila. This unanimously agreed the Independence Constitution. The conference included members from the major powers, the United States, the United Kingdom, Vanuatu and the Moderes as well as representatives of the French and British governments. Nor is the Subdean of Lincoln (June 3) correct in suggesting there is a "difference of opinion" on the point that the time is not right for independence". In Parliament last Tuesday the Minister of State, Mr. Peter Baker, made clear that the French Government had not yet decided on a date for independence, date of July 30.

Lord Enleigh talks of the "appalling legal complexities" facing the islanders. Complexities arise not as he suggests, from the new constitution, but rather from the present unworkably joint administration of the islands, which will be removed on independence.

The most serious accusation levelled at the Government is that it has reneged on its pledge to maintain the status quo in the islands. But on Tuesday, Mr. Elaker again re-emphasized in answer to a question from me the British and French governments' support for the legitimately elected government of the New Hebrides and condemned those involved in the armed insurrection.

He also pointed out that both the British and French governments have consistently advocated seeking a peacefully negotiated solution to the New Hebrides problem. The current differences, he said, have never been the Government's policy to employ force except in a last resort. Nor is the Government alone in this view. The Chief Minister, the New Hebrides, Mr. Lin, had twice in the last two days reiterated his keenness to settle the problem by negotiation.

I am sure we all hope that the present problems will soon be settled and that the New Hebrides will then be a peaceful people to be added to the progress of independence as a united nation.

Yours sincerely,
PAUL DEAN,
House of Commons.

Jan. 5.

From Mr J. L. E. Smith
Sir, In a leading article (June 6)
you support the "Crichel Down"
principle that those who surrender
their property to the state should
have it back when it is no longer
needed

In spite of Lord Carrington's resignation in 1954, and in spite of the good intentions expressed in Parliament at that time, the "Crichel Down doctrine" has since been nibbled to death behind our backs.

It was restricted agricultural land, and it is further restricted to "land which is to remain in agricultural use indefinitely"—that is to say, if there is any possibility that the land may be used for anything other than agriculture, then it does not have to be offered back.

It has also been decided that land shall first be offered round to other government departments, and to the local authorities, before being offered back to the farmer.

Lately it has been loudly ruled that if, during Government occupation, any civilian use has been established on the land then, even if all other conditions are satisfied, it will not be offered back to the farmer. The only reason given to me as the reason why I shall not be offered back some land taken from my family fort an RAF airfield, which the RAF then allowed a private company to use, was that the RAF's private company is now being confirmed in sole possession. This is the state of affairs which caused the trouble at Crichel Down in the first place.

There can be no future, therefore, for the farmer and his private owners who recover. The fate of the "Crichel Down doctrine" is a striking example of how the servants

of Parliament can frustrate the wishes of Parliament, and thus diminish our respect for the state. Yours faithfully,
JOHN SMITH,
1 Smith Square, SW1.

From Mr Raymond Durrant
Sir, The criticism of the Government
contained in your editorial of June 6
on its refusal to sell back to Allen &
Unwin the freehold of their premises
in Bloomsbury is not altogether
soundly based, nor is there a
valid comparison with the deplorable
train of events at Crichel Down.
You yourself mention that the
premises are to be offered for sale
by public auction on July 3, and
surely the only issue at stake is
whether Allen & Unwin should be
allowed to negotiate exclusively for
the acquisition of their freehold in
advance of the public sale, and the
office of the District Valuer's office
whether they should bid in public
subject to the chill wind of com-
petition in the form of competitive
bids from other parties.
The public has a right to be
assured that the best price is being
obtained for public assets being
offered for sale and there is no
better way of meeting this require-
ment than at a sale by public
auction.
Allen & Unwin are not being
refused an opportunity to buy back
their property, which was the case
with Commander and Mrs Marten
at Dorn. But Allen & Unwin
will have to be the highest bidders
if they wish to re-acquire their free-
hold.
Yours faithfully,
RAYMOND DURRANT,
192 Marshawick Lane,
St Albans
Hertfordshire.
June 6.

From Mr D. G. Galvin
Sir, An accountant employed by the Warwickshire County Council made an honest but costly mistake in a contractual transaction that resulted in the Council having to pay £57,000 more than it should have done. The district auditor, the Government's watchdog on council accounts, has now ruled that the accountant must make up the loss from his own pocket.

The Clegg Commission makes a major financial miscalculation on teachers' pay with the result that the latter receive £130 million over and above what the Commission should have recommended as a pay award. For this monumental mistake—giving us unnecessary twists to the inflationary spiral—its members of the Commission get away with nothing more than a disapproving grunt from the Government.

Yours faithfully,
D. C. McILVIN,
Trewartha,
Germoe Crossroads,
near Praa Sands,
Penzance,
Cornwall.

From Miss Nora Beloff
Sir, Lord Chalfont (article, June 2)
and Air Vice-Marshall Mennaul (letter,
June 2) are quite right to denounce
the fallacy that Soviet foreign and
military policies are "the mirror-image"
of the policies in the West. But surely it
is even more dangerous to assume, as both
seem to do, that the Russians are
preparing for war? Military manuals
on the use of nuclear and chemical
weapons are written for soldiers
by soldiers about what would happen
if war took place.

If we intend to resist Soviet threats and preserve the unity of the Western alliance, we need to keep in mind Soviet weaknesses as well as its strength. Air Vice-Marshal Macleod refers to the Warsaw Pact's war-winning strategy: "has it never occurred to him that the soldiers in most of the countries of the pact would regard the war as a way to get out of it? They would be weary of a worldwide war which would be Moscow's own over-extended empire. They know it and so should we."

Sincerely,
NORA BLOFF,
11 Belzise Road, NWE.

From Sir John Betjeman
Sir, In the middle of a heatwave,
we have heard this room of London
in your timely publication (article,
June 7) of the so-called Great Glass
to be erected at Vauxhall. The
article's impression is a typical PRO
job for developers. It does not show
how the cruel tusk of the building
will look in the London sky from
such familiar places as the Royal
Parks, Hampstead Heath or Putney
Common. It does not give the scale
of this inhuman thing which is
going to turn London into Chicago.
The enemy is coming in like a
stealthy, silent, lurking Caesar
into the flat honesty of nature,
and he will look no better "dressed
Why, man, he doth bestride the
new world

Like a colossus: and we petty men
Walk under his huge legs and peep about
To find ourselves dishonourable graves.
Before this decision is made final
by Mr. Henselme I hope that you
will publish some superimposed
photographs showing what the skyline
will look like in different parts
of London so that the people who
live and work here will at least
have some knowledge of what the
developers intend to do. My belief
is that few Londoners want it.
Yours, etc.
JOHN BETJEMAN,
29 Radnor Walk. SW3.

From the Reverend D. N. Samuel
Sir, If Monsignor Loftus (letter, May 31) is right (and his argument is) that the temporal power of the Vatican is only a base for its spiritual authority and function, then there can be no question of the acceptance of the Apostolic Nuncio, for that would be, as he rightly says, not a temporal but a spiritual gesture. The one thing precluded by the Bill of Rights, as a member of the Executive Council and Commonwealth Office to be has confirmed, is "the acknowledgement of the religious or spiritual character of the Pope."
Yours faithfully
DAVID N. SAMUEL,
Protestant Reformation Society,
East Ravendale Rectory,
Grimsby.
South Humberside.
June 5.

workers, psychologists and nurses, in addition to the psychiatrist, would increase the safety of a release. It might well do so, but should not his letter indicate how? Or does he imply that a committee is *ipso facto* safe, and is an individual working alone, and is that the only point he is making?

The onus of conviction that releases of violent men will be safe should surely lie on those who make them and on those who argue for them, or are they frankly saying that several victims must be expected to die each year in unspeakable circumstances as the price which has to be paid for the release of psychopathic offenders? If so, they should at least say so in plain language.

MICHAEL WHITAKER,
1, Lidgett Park Road,
Roundhay,
Leeds.
May 28.

From Mr Michael Whataker

Sir, There are at least two criticisms which ought to be made of Broadsheet 10 (May 28) which you entitled "Doubts on release from Broadmoor".

The first is that he does not lay nearly enough stress on the shockingly brutal deaths and injuries suffered by innocent men, women and children (May 28) who are ex-Broadmoor inmates who are released only to mutilate and kill. No argument concerning the wrong denial of release to formerly violent and mentally disturbed and/or psychopathic patients or prisoners can be valid which does not give full and exact details of the damage done.

The second criticism is that his letter does not make clear how the involvement of other disciplines concerned with a case, such as social

Words, words, words
From Mrs J. M. Wilding
 Sir, Professor Quirk's comments (book review, May 27) on the violent upheavals in linguistics may in fact prove a requiem for what might have been a great and noble discipline. The competitiveness, mediocrity, self-indulgence and self-admiration of the chosen few who are allowed to practise this very black art have prevented the opening up of a potentially rich intellectual field to the amateur scholar, the teaching profession and, by inference, the common man.

Linguistic theorists, by their obscurantism, have not only made the discipline inaccessible; they have virtually dismantled it. After what can only be called the notoriety of the past 20 years, the senseless, bitter squabbles and the corrupted judgments, the study of

From Mrs J. M. Wilding
Sir, Professor Quirk's comments (book review, 27) on the linguistic methods in linguistics may in fact prove a requirement for what might have been a greater and nobler discipline. The competitiveness, mediocrity, self-indulgence and self-admiration of the chosen few who are allowed to practise this very black art have prevented the opening up of a potentially rich intellectual field to the amateur scholar, the teaching profession and, by inference, to the general public.
Linguistic theorists, by their obscurantism, have not only made the discipline inaccessible; they have virtually dismantled it. After what can only be called the notoriety of the past 20 years, the senseless, bitter squabbles and the corrupted judgments, the study of

linguistics is well on the way to becoming invisible again in a big academic share-out. Semantics appears to be going to philosophy, syntax to psychology and sociology, and phonetics (Heaven help phonology) to the sound-laboratories of the nearest silicon chip factory.

One can hardly imagine that the belated arrival of Oxford on the scene will make much difference, particularly with the contributions Professor Quirk describes. With one hand and monkeys on the other, the academic epitaph to man's major activity would seem to be complete.

Yours faithfully,
JOSEPHINE M. WILDING,
Claire Court School,
Ray Mill Road East,
Maidenhead,
Berkshire.
June 2.

From Mrs L. J. Haynes
The letter from Mr Cecil Gould
(June 4) concerning the disappoint-
ing amount of time given to the
visual arts on television prompts
me to suggest that perhaps the
fourth television channel might, as
a first step at least, be persuaded
to display examples of the visual
arts instead of a test card.

Yours faithfully,
MARY HAYNES,
Brackenside,
102 Church Road,
Aspley Heath,
Woburn Sands,
Milton Keynes,
Buckinghamshire.

The poet in his garden
From Mrs Amoret Scott
 Sir, it would have been too early
 in the year for the Wordsworth
 household to have had fresh peas
 when Dorothy's gooseberry pie
 was cooked (June 5). When
 William "trunk peas" he had been
 in the garden staking the young
 plants, a chore which countrymen
 still refer to with the archaic past
 participle.
 Yours faithfully,
 AMORET SCOTT,
 of the Malchouse,
 Heckfield,
 Fressingstone,
 Hampshire.

From Mrs Amoret Scott
 Sir, It would have been too early
 in the year for the Wordsworth
 household to have had fresh peas
 to encephaloid Dorothy's gooseberry pie
 (The Times Cook, June 5). When
 William "stuck peas" he had been
 in the garden staking the young
 plants, a chore which countrymen
 will refer to with the archaic past
 participle.
 Yours faithfully,
 AMORET SCOTT,
 The Malthouse,
 Beckfield,
 Easingstoke,
 Hampshire.

veterinary medicine—all achieved through animal experiments for the benefit of man and animals.

The second Bill referred to in this article—the *Protection of Animals (Scientific Purposes) Bill*—was introduced in detail in the House of Commons by Mr Peter Fry, MP, on November 16, 1975. It is still in committee stage.

There is no confusion within the scientific, industrial and other organizations about the proposed changes in this legislation. Society requires advances in many fields and safety of everything it uses consumes and prescribes. The scientists, who also care for animals, need a worthy successor to the old 1876 Act so as to be able to work under a statute which recognizes modern needs and the requirements of the work carried out on behalf of the community.

Yours faithfully,
O. UVAROV,
Honorary Secretary,
Research Defence Society,
11 Chandos Street, W1.

Parole for prisoners

From Mr Tom Waite

Sir, Although Professor Morris (June 4) highlights some of the problems arising within the present parole system, his conclusion that their solution "lies in the initial stages of sentencing" is ill-conceived. This would allow the judiciary absolute control over the length of sentence at the time of sentencing, and make inconsistencies inevitable in the sentencing process. Irrevocable. Certain notorious offences which produce hostile public and press reaction are likely to be treated with more severity than they deserve, nor can any account be taken at that stage of prisoners' differing responses to their sentences.

The parole system has not only the virtue of shortening many terms of incarceration, but also the merit of enabling the nature of the offense to be viewed with more objectivity. More important, the disparate effects of a prison sentence on a prisoner, his ability to change the attitudes which led to his offending and the rapidity of this change, can be judged on a more or less continuous basis with a view to returning the man to society at the earliest appropriate time.

On the other hand, many probation officers, myself included, would agree with Professor Morris's profound opposition to the element of secrecy exercised by the Parole Board. Even when a prisoner may have come to terms with his original sentence, the secrecy behind parole decisions produces elements of frustration, distrust and bitterness detrimental to rehabilitation and conducive to the promotion of irrational anti-authoritarian attitudes.

For those whose reports have contributed to the Parole Board's decision, the absence of reasons for refusal prevents the positive use of the assessment process by agencies such as ours involved with the prisoners or his family. Until the Home Office acknowledges the importance of open decision-making in this area, the parole system will be seen at best as arbitrary and autocratic and at worst as promoting the very mistrust, suspicion and resentment which much of our work with prisoners is attempting to break down.

Yours faithfully,
TOM MARINE,
Highgate Probation Office,
Telfer House,
Church Road, N6.
June 4.

He asserts that the EEC foreign ministers, surprisingly enough joint and several, which we understand have contributed towards forcing the Iranians to release the Americans.

What evidence does Professor Wilkinson have to support his view?

On the contrary, if several reports in *The Times* are to be believed, the ayatollahs are making political capital out of the gesture politics on sanctions, and welcome the austerity to which sanctions may contribute.

Lofely, Professor Wilkinson scorns the notion that the Prime Minister should worry about the Foreign Office getting out of step with parliamentary opinion.

Yet, in a democracy like ours, it is deeply unsatisfactory that apart from one all-party meeting, organised by the Inter-Parliamentary Union, duly elected Opposition members of the House of Commons, after 13 years, should have had no opportunity to question one of the most important members of the Cabinet.

I believe that Lord Carrington might like personally to have accepted the invitation I extended to him with the agreement of colleagues as chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party foreign affairs group, to meet us for an hour. Alas, "after advice", he had to decline.

If we are to have a Foreign Secretary, in the Lords, who has to counter an action, it would be to his advantage to be exposed to rude views about foreign policy from those who do not accept that the senior officials of the Foreign Office, or indeed professors of international relations, always know what is best for us, or even what is right.

Yours etc.
TAM DALYELL
House of Commons.

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

EXPERIENCE EXPERTISE
AND TEAMWORK
IN CONSTRUCTION
**TAYLOR
WOODROW**

Secret government report urges tough limits on public sector pay rises

By David Blake
Economics Editor

Public sector pay rises should be limited to the likely level of inflation over the year ahead, according to a secret document prepared by Mr Terry Burns, the Government's chief economic adviser.

In the document forwarded to the Prime Minister by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Burns argues that the need to prevent workers from using the present rate of inflation as the measuring stick when they formulate their pay claims.

Inflation is running at well over 20 per cent a year and the Government has become increasingly concerned over public sector pay rises.

Mr Burns says that people must stop looking back at the way in which prices have risen over the last year; instead their pay settlements should take account of the fact that inflation is likely to fall in the year ahead.

There is likely to be considerable opposition to any such suggestion by public sector workers as it would involve writing off the losses in living standards which they have experienced from price rises over the past 12 months.

However, ministers have said with increasing firmness in the past few weeks that every one will have to accept pay increases well below the present inflation rate.

The problem of public sector pay is now occupying a considerable amount of ministerial time. The Cabinet is expected to finalise its policy on public sector pay for the coming year within the next few weeks.

Ministers are concerned by both the economic and political consequences of the large increase in public sector earnings which has occurred since the



Mr Terry Burns: need for change in inflation thinking.

Government took office in May last year. The Civil Service pay bill in this financial year is expected to be 25 per cent higher than in the last.

There is growing concern about the extent to which rising public sector pay puts an increasing strain on the Government's plans to reduce public spending, something which lies at the heart of its economic strategy. Because pay accounts for such a large proportion of public spending, big pay rises increase dramatically the cost of government services.

Also there is political concern about the effect that public sector pay rises are having on other groups of workers. Many Government supporters feel that the public sector has had an easier time than the rest of the economy. Some Conservative MPs believe

the Government should have been quicker to impose lower pay settlements.

Ministers have sought to counter these worries by saying that much of the increase in public sector pay represents the final phases of payments necessary under pay comparability studies by the Clegg Commission initiated under Labour.

They have said that new settlements have been within the 14 per cent cash limits set by the Government last year. However, they recognize that this argument has not wholly convinced critics and they have said that they will take a tough line in the next pay round even if this means industrial troubles later in the year.

One big problem in trying to get unions to use the likely inflation rate next year as the basis for settlements is disagreement about what this figure is likely to be.

The last published forecast said that inflation would fall to 16 per cent at the end of this year and 13 per cent by the second quarter of 1981. These figures are more optimistic than those produced by many outside economic forecasters and any attempt to use them as the basis of pay settlements would be resisted strenuously by union negotiators.

In addition, they would say that their members should be compensated for the loss of purchasing power of their earnings through past inflation, which is expected to reach its peak at around 23 per cent in the summer.

The rate is then expected to fall as the effects of special increases in value-added tax are removed from the index, but there is now a possibility that the inflation rate might start to move up again by September because of high pay settlements during the present wages round.

Saudis pressed to raise oil price

From Nicholas Hirst
Algiers, June 8

Ministers of Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries meeting here are putting increasing pressure on Saudi Arabia to raise the price of its oil by \$4 to \$32 a barrel.

Ministers believe such a rise would reunify Opec's pricing structure which, since cutbacks after the revolution in Iran, has led one member country leaping the price rises of another.

But there are fears that any increase would add to the deepening recession in the West. Imported oil is expected to cost the industrialized countries 2 per cent more of their gross national product than it did last year and there is a danger that any rise imposed by Saudi Arabia would simply be followed by further rises from the hardline Opec members such as Algeria and Libya, leaving oil markets in as great a disarray as before.

Prices on the spot market,

however, did not follow the latest round of increases last month. Oil companies have been showing resistance to buying the high priced Iranian crude, which at \$35 is out of line for its quality with all other Opec supplies. With demand falling as the summer progresses, there must be a limit to further general increases.

Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian oil minister, was not optimistic about a unified price when he arrived in Algeria, which is one of the poorest Opec members and most in need of increased oil revenues.

Authoritative sources were predicting last week that Saudi Arabia would be prepared to raise its prices by \$4 a barrel and cut its production by 500,000 to 1 million barrels a day from the present output of 9.1 million if agreement on a unified price could be reached.

So far Shaikh Yamani has given no support to this idea. But Dr Humberto Calderon,

The Venezuelan minister has supported \$32 as a benchmark price and yesterday Mr Abdul Karim, the Iraqi oil minister, said he believed it was a reasonable compromise.

It is by no means clear, however, that all countries would agree to drop the surcharges they have put on some of their crude supply.

The "moderate" faction in Opec is likely to return to a unified price as a first step towards implementing the recommendations of the long-term strategy committee, or an automatic inflation-adjusted system of aligning future rises with the real growth of western economies.

They believe that this system would benefit both Opec and the West.

If Saudi Arabia does raise its price by \$4 and there are only minor adjustments by other countries, Texaco, Mobil and Esso, the companies it supplies in the United Kingdom, would probably raise the pump price of petrol by 3p a gallon.

The highest price for Opec crude is charged by Algeria at \$38.21, including a \$3 compulsory surcharge. Iraq's light crude is \$30.18.

Opposition to extra gas for chemical industry

By John Huxley

The General and Municipal Workers' Union is opposing chemical industry proposals for making additional supplies of gas available to manufacturers.

It also rejects suggestions that the price paid for gas by the chemicals industry is significantly higher than prices in the European Community.

Earlier this year, the Chemical Industries Association sent a detailed memorandum to Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, expressing concern about the future supplies of gas.

It proposed that the British Gas Corporation's monopoly to buy and sell the resource should be amended to allow industry to establish independent transmission systems.

The union, which represents many chemical industry workers, says there is no reason for making fundamental changes in British Gas and Government policy towards the supply of gas for energy use by industry.

Mr David Warburton, national industrial officer for the union, in a submission to the minister, says the chemical industry, engaged in a piece of special pleading, aimed at achieving "a state subsidy or other special treatment for the industry".

The union suggests that additional supplies of gas likely to be made available over the next five years should be adequate to meet extra chemical industry demand.

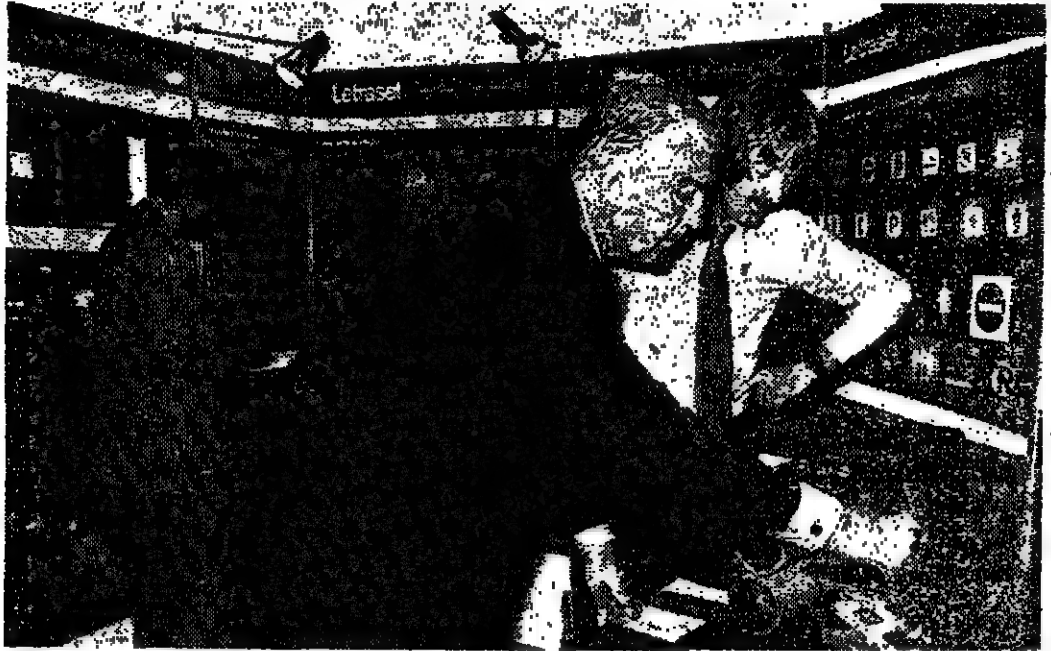
It says that if some companies have been refused a gas supply, as the association has alleged, it did not necessarily mean that British Gas has been inefficient either in development or purchasing.

Mr Warburton says that the case for allowing special transmission systems has not been demonstrated by the existing common sense strongly suggests that British Gas Corporation would be the obvious best agent, given its existing capital stock and expertise in gas transmission.

However, the union accepts that the corporation should adopt a more selective approach in pricing for the industrial market. It believes a dual pricing system might be justified for short periods.

Mr Howell is known to be interested in the suggestions made by the Chemical Industries Association and has called for a more detailed study.

A fuller dossier, incorporating details of companies which have been refused gas supplies, is expected to be submitted to the minister soon.



Mr M. J. Russey, chief executive and managing director of Times Newspapers Ltd, views some of the printing aids on display at the Lestrade stand at The Sunday Times Business to Business Exhibition which opened at Earls Court, London, yesterday.

A wide range of equipment, including visual aids, word processors, telephones and minicomputers, all within the budget of the small or medium-sized business, are being shown at the exhibition, which will run until Wednesday. It is the third to be staged by

The Sunday Times and is designed to inform smaller businesses about new equipment and techniques that can increase their efficiency and profitability.

At the first exhibition in 1978 there were 250 stands; that number has grown to 650 and more than 20,000 visitors are expected. The exhibition has evolved from the newspaper's "Business to Business" column which has grown into a forum for an exchange of information among the paper's small business readership.

Post Office denies plan to cut services

By Bill Johnston

The Post Office has denied weekend reports that it is planning large cuts in collection and delivery services but concedes that it is conducting a survey to see whether the public was content with the present service or would like something cheaper.

Mr Ron Dearing, chairman-designate of the Post Office, said: "There are no decisions to reduce the number of postal deliveries or collections or to reduce the number of letter boxes in Britain. Nor are any such proposals before the Post Office board."

There had been no campaign to reduce the number of postal deliveries or collections but the Post Office was prepared at any time to respond to customer demand.

"The Post Office is therefore employing market research firms and consulting the Post Office Users National Council to determine whether customers want the present service or something at a lower cost," he said.

The survey has been going for two weeks and is one of the factors which the Post Office claims to use as a method of keeping itself abreast of public feeling.

The Post Office is also continuing its "action plan" begun six months ago for the improvement of the postal service. The plan is expected to last for more than two years and will concentrate on improving the productivity of sorting offices and forming new efficiency working agreements with employees.

The plan was precipitated by the number of late deliveries last summer. The situation was made worse by a chronic shortage of postmen, but a new wage agreement has made recruitment, which is part of the action plan, easier to achieve.

The plan is being overseen by Mr Denis Roberts, managing director of Posts.

Price rises have worried management and there were fears that the February increase of 2p to 12p for a first class letter could have caused a sharp drop in volume.

The number of letters posted before the doubling of prices in 1975 peaked at 11,500 million a year. Although demand dropped and rose again, the total for 1979 was still only 9,964.6 million.

Third World problems dominate Basle talks

From Peter Norman
Basle, June 8

The strains facing the world's financial system as a result of the sharp increase in balance of payments surpluses of the oil-producing nations have been dominating informal discussions here this weekend, where central bankers from all over the world have gathered for the 50th annual meeting of the Bank for International Settlements.

Although there is a strong feeling that the western industrial nations should be able to cope with the payments aspects of the increased price of oil—albeit at the cost of slower economic growth—many bankers from the developing world have been pointing out the grave balance of payments problems that their countries are experiencing.

The problem is not a new one for the West, and is likely to be raised at the economic summit of the seven leading industrial nations in Venice towards the end of this month.

But the central bankers of the Group of 10, Latin American and Japan, can be expected to pay particular attention to what their opposite numbers from the developing world have had to say, because the indebtedness of the developing countries is the factor that could most affect the stability of the international banking system.

The weekend of the BIS meeting is traditionally a social event, at which the central bankers from the developing world, the communist countries and officials from the monetary agencies of the oil-producing states, are given an opportunity to meet their colleagues from the rich industrial nations who come here every month.

Although the "Ascot Week" quality of this year's meeting is being enhanced by the fact that the BIS is celebrating its 50th anniversary, the recycling issue is clearly uppermost in many people's minds.

Another point of concern expressed by bankers here has been over the direction of monetary policy in the United States. Although the anti-inflation rate policy stance of Mr Paul Volcker, the chairman of the United States Federal Reserve Board, is almost an article of faith among western central bankers, there is unmistakable disquiet at the way in which interest rates in America have declined over the past two months.

Three months Treasury bill yields have dropped to around eight per cent recently from more than 16 per cent in March, and although this decline might reflect a genuine drop in credit demand, some central bankers are asking whether such negative real interest rates are justified in view of the high underlying level of inflation that still exists in the United States.

Last week, at the meeting of the ministerial council of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development in Paris, American officials were claiming that this drop in interest rates had already prompted a slight but discernible upturn in housing starts.

Central bankers from other western countries are asking themselves whether it is desirable that such "built in stabilizers" should begin to operate in the United States when inflation is still high there, and a serious problem in virtually every other country.

Calls for concerted approach and consistent behaviour in negotiations

IMF chief speaks his mind on oil issue

M. Jacques de Larosiere, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, is a forceful defender of the policies pursued by the oil exporting nations. His institution has a natural interest in a close relationship with the leaders of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec), but Mr de Larosiere's public statements go well beyond what might be viewed as merely necessary for diplomatic purposes.

He does not criticize oil pricing policies, nor does he find fault with the Opec surplus. He estimates the 1980 current account Opec payments surplus at around \$115,000m (£49,500m). His views are in sharp contrast to those held by Mr William Miller, the United States Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr Miller in a speech to bankers last week left no doubt that he considers the sixteenfold increase in world oil prices over the last decade an outrage.

He said that Opec's pricing policies had been a main cause of high inflation and high interest rates and of the slowdown in business activity.

Many commercial bankers, meanwhile, feel that further sharp oil price rises would create bitter world financial problems.

Mr de Larosiere's views are striking. At a press conference last week I asked

him why it was that IMF leaders in the past had never had any qualms about criticizing industrial countries for their payments surpluses and yet we never heard any IMF criticism of Saudi Arabia? I suggested that the international balance of payments adjustment process would be eased if the Saudis were less greedy on oil.

Mr de Larosiere said Saudi Arabia was running a "very important surplus" in its balance of payments for one essential reason. This was that the world wanted Saudi Arabia to produce oil at much higher levels than it needed for its own balance of payments.

"So in a way the oil surplus of Saudi Arabia is an internationally requested surplus. There would be one very simple way for Saudi Arabia to eliminate this surplus and that would be to cut down its production."

Mr de Larosiere said the surpluses in the past were of a different origin. "They were not internationally requested and they often had their source in divergencies in economic activity levels throughout the world and differences in the way to handle economic policies."

Mr Robert Bennett, banking correspondent of the New York Times, was unwilling to permit such an answer to stand on its own and asked "If the United

States, Australia, Argentina, got together and formed a wheat cartel and decided that they would hold back wheat from the world in order to raise the price very dramatically to the point where it would create all sorts of economic dislocations throughout the world and if this created surpluses in these three countries or several others, would you react the same way as you did on the oil surpluses?"

Mr de Larosiere said he could not tell how he would react to such an hypothetical case. "What I know now is that in the 1960s the real price of oil dramatically decreased and I did not hear at that time any similar, but reversed type of questions. I just note that for something like 15 years the industrial world and other parts of the world were building their wealth on declining oil prices."

The IMF chief said that the first oil "shock" came in 1973-4, and that there had been others.

"Now what I believe is that instead of recommitting on these affairs we should try to develop a concerted approach between the oil producing countries, the oil importing countries and the international institutions, in order to avoid the resurgence of these shocks and try to behave in a consistent way."

Frank Vogl

UK plans to pump Norwegian gas frustrated by political pressure

From Peter Hill
Oslo, June 8

Prospects of large volumes of gas from the Statfjord field in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea being channelled into Britain's planned gas gathering system and landed in the United Kingdom have receded. Strong political pressures have built up in Norway for the gas from Statfjord, part of which straddles the median line, and possibly other fields to be piped directly to the Norwegian coast.

The aim would be to meet the growing demand for gas from the EEC member and from other Scandinavian countries and also to provide feedstock for an expansion of Norway's petrochemical industry.

A series of studies are under way to establish the extent of possible markets for the Norwegian gas, the most suitable landing site and the scope for industrial development. Those studies will not be completed until the autumn and will then require debate by the Storting (parliament) which cannot take place before next spring.

It will therefore be impossible for Norway to meet the British government's timetable for the planned gas gathering system. Mr Harald Norvik, Norwegian undersecretary for oil and energy, said in an interview: "I think that the British Government will understand that it is not possible for us to meet a solution this year. It is not possible at all."

Later this month the United

Kingdom will publish the detailed study prepared by Mobil for the gas gathering project. The project will cost between \$1,000m and £2,000m and will involve laying pipelines linking a series of fields from Malmø in the north to Fulmar in the south. Gas will be transported to a terminal at St Fergus, Scotland.

British ministers are anxious to take a decision this year so that they can recently known gas reserves in the Norwegian sector have been too small to justify the construction of a gathering system but later drilling has substantially increased estimates of reserves to a level which could support a complete system.

Officials here stress that all options remain open. Apart from the possibility of the Statfjord gas being tapped by the planned British system, consideration is also being given to development of a trunkline in link Statfjord with the Sleipner gas field (where reserves have recently been upgraded) and the Ekofisk field. From there the gas would be piped along the existing pipeline and landed at Emden in Holland. Meanwhile British Gas is still negotiating with Norwegian agencies for the purchase of some of the gas from Statfjord.

Over the past few weeks studies on construction of a pipeline to the Norwegian coast and utilizing the supplies both for export and for domestic petrochemical industry development have been undertaken by Statoil, Norsk Hydro, Saga Petroleum and Dyna, a Dutch company.

Their interim report will be submitted to the energy ministry in Oslo before the end of next week and a full report will be completed in the autumn. The studies are based on the availability of between 3,000 million and 4,000 million cubic metres of gas a year.

The consortium is evaluating three possible landing sites at Mongstad, at Sotra, near Bergen, once considered as the landfill for an oil pipeline, and Kaarstoe, which was once a candidate for a Norwegian gas terminal for gas from the Frigg field now piped to the St Fergus terminal.

The estimated cost of a Norwegian pipeline would be about £500m. Statoil is understood to favour development of the petrochemical industry at Kaarstoe while Saga and Norsk Hydro prefer Mongstad.

There are no longer any technical obstacles to laying a pipeline across the deep Norwegian trench off the west coast. The political debate is bound to take account of the fact that the construction of a gas line is perhaps the last opportunity for a pipeline to Norway from the North Sea south of the 62nd parallel. Arguments over the prospects will form the dominant feature in the debate over Norway's future industrial development.

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Unit	Bank	Bank	Bank
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0.09	2.02	Portugal Esc	11.00
0.10	2.02	South Africa Rd	2.02
0.15	2.02	Spain Pta	164.25
0.25	2.02	Sweden Kr	10.00
0.30	2.02	Switzerland Fr	4.00
0.35	2.02	USA \$	2.38
0.40	2.02	Yugoslavia Dnr	50.75
0.45	2.02		
0.50	2.02		
0.55	2.02		
0.60	2.02		
0.65	2.02		
0.70	2.02		
0.75	2.02		
0.80	2.02		
0.85	2.02		
0.90	2.02		
0.95	2.02		
1.00	2.02		

BUSINESS BOOKS

Bureaucracy compounding misery

The Political and Social Economy of Commodity Control
By Christopher P. Brown

(Macmillan, £20)
The New International Economic Order
Edited by David Denoon

(Macmillan, £15)
Of all the changes in the past 30 years which have shaped our views of the world, the growing awareness of a great and possibly increasing disparity between rich and poor is proving to be one of the most profound.

Whatever the jargon, whether humanity is divided "North" and "South" or into various degrees of "underdevelopment" or simply powerlessness, the feeling runs deep that this disparity is in some way reprehensible and should be changed.

It is equally true, unfortunately, that attempts at the level of the international organizations to find solutions have tended to exhibit some of the worst features of bureaucracy—self-interest and occasionally downright incompetence.

While many ideas, some practical, some governed more by wishful thinking, have been advanced to improve the lot of the world's poor, their execution has all too often rested with officials and institutions

whose adequacy for the task is questionable. It is, for instance, a common joke that International Monetary Fund officials travel first class, a trivial fact in itself, but one not calculated to make good propaganda.

At the centre of many debates over the future of the Third World—which is also in large measure the future of everyone—is the production, marketing and supply of commodities. The poor countries' dependence on primary commodities may be gauged from the fact that while in 1970 their share of world exports had fallen to 16 per cent from 28 per cent in 1950 their share of industrial output (including China) was static over the same period at about 7 per cent.

Many schemes have been advanced for rectifying the position. But, as Professor Brown points out, the people by whom such proposals were to be put into effect have not been given sufficient consideration. He is right.

There may well have been powerful reasons for the breakdown of trade and commodity agreements independent of the will and skill of their advocates. But his study of the bureaucracy of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Unctad) is scathing.

Professor Brown traces the personal connections and insular for organizational survival which pushed the Unctad secretariat, a supposedly impartial body, into adopting the ill-



An African mother holds up her starving daughter: schemes to help the world's poor are liable to be frustrated by officials.

considered Common Fund (which is to finance trade in the major commodities).

as the crux of the not much better considered International Programme for Commodities. In his view the inherently unrealistic Common Fund ensured that Unctad as a whole would make little progress.

It is only fair, however, to emphasize that one of the reasons why the secretariat took this stand was the absence of constructive argument from the developed countries. When the Americans, without warning and without consultation with their friends, advanced the idea of International Resources Bank at the Nairobi meeting in 1977 they could hardly have antagonized the poor countries more.

But, as the authors of the essays edited by Professor Denoon clearly show, the United States did not have to behave thus. Concessions on trade in the Third World, even negotiated arrangements rather than straight concessions, need involve no more dislocation to the American economy than is frequently caused by everyday domestic business decisions.

The analysis of poor countries, debt burden is disturbing. One critical point these different authors agree on is that commodity agreements are hard to conclude and even more difficult to keep functioning. Some—bizarre, for example, like tin, would for reasons that have little connection with the agreement's members or the buffer stock.

At the end one is left wondering whether mass starvation is avoidable.

Michael Prest

How the housing market works

The Building Societies
By Martin Boddy

(Paperback £3.25)

Although there are few independent books on the building societies—for which reason alone Martin Boddy's book is welcome—there has been no shortage of words on the subject.

Two major investigations, the Labour Government's Housing Finance Review and the more recent Building Societies Association report, Mortgage Finance in the 1980s have provided near definitive studies of building society finance which are to a large extent replicated by much of the Boddy book.

The sense of déjà vu apart, the other pitfall which it is difficult to avoid in an all-embracing book on building societies now is that the issues involved are so political and alive—indeed, so ripe for change that any book on the subject is in danger of being backdated before it hits the bookshelves. To a certain extent this is just what has happened to Mr Boddy.

True, he suggests that the clearing banks may in the future play a significant role in the housing finance market. But he is restricted to discussing them as purveyors of housing finance, whereas the great rapid and important entry of the banks into this market must have repercussions for one of the central themes of his book—the excessive influence of building societies' funding, on housing and housing policies—let alone the housing market.

Similarly, the argument that

building societies should look extensively for institutional funds is now last year's fashion, and well discounted, too.

The book's strength lies in Mr Boddy's analysis of the housing market and building societies. He lays the responsibility for house price booms, denials of mortgages and plenty of housing and for land price developments fairly and squarely at the door of the societies. It is their lending criteria, he argues, which ultimately influence the level of effective demand for housing, which in turn influences housebuilders—and so on down the chain.

This view, which has had other supporters, does not find favour with societies, which give more weight to the shifting relationship between wage and price inflation.

To some extent the attack upon societies implied by Mr Boddy could be looked at from a different angle, be equally well directed against the house-building industry. It has all the elements of the chicken and egg situation: does demand for mortgages rise because houses are available or does demand for houses rise because mortgages are available?

The tricky question of inner city housing, and how far building societies should become involved in less than commercially secure lending. Mr Boddy treats with sympathy and he offers a positive suggestion. Again, there is no doubt that the idea of block building society finance to local authorities, which have expertise in this area of lending and which could guarantee societies against bad risks. But is an idea which warrants experiment.

Margaret Stone

Communication problem

The UK Life Assurance Industry
By Peter J. Franklin and Caroline Woodhead

(Croom Helm, £30)

Peter Franklin's and Caroline Woodhead's book on the United Kingdom life assurance industry would have been a great deal easier to read had the last chapter (in which the authors explain what they have set out to do) and the first (in which they provide a singularly turgid description of market and products) been transposed. It would not have been easy, even so.

The book is, as its subtitle says, a study in applied economics, rather than a study of the life assurance industry per se: that is, its emphasis is on how well the facts fit economic

theory. The structure-conduct-performance paradigm, as supplemented by actuarial science and portfolio theory, rather than the facts themselves. The net result is that these facts, though available in great profusion, are difficult to get at.

Moreover, the authors' conclusions—that government intervention will increase rather than diminish; that the growth in pension funds will continue at the expense of that of the life offices; and that the external direction of investment

funds would be deleterious to the industry and everyone else—emerge suddenly at the end of the book, with no clear line of argument to back them up. This, presumably, is not going to matter to those who read the book as a gloss on economic theory: but the authors have wider ambitions. "The life assurance industry," they say, "has a tremendous task of education... we hope the information and analysis given in this study will contribute to the development of knowledge..."

At least, in so far as the public at large is concerned, in that hope they are likely to be disappointed. Though the later chapters improve, the book is initially horribly difficult to read; it is, moreover, liberally beset with equations, table references and a paragraph numbering system for which there appears to be no good reason.

In its present state the book is unlikely to get much further than the academic library shelves. But that being the case, it is a pity that the publishers did not do a better job. There are various misprints, and at least one nonsense ("property units could not have been sold direct to the public on the unit trust principle, but they were unable to be sold as an insurance policy, often called a bond"). Not good enough for £30.

Adrienne Gleeson

Unravelling Japanese industrial relations

Labour Relations in Japan Today
By Tadashi Hanami

(John Martin Publishing, £8.95)

Japan's Economic Policy
By G. C. Allen

(Macmillan Press, £12)

Money and Banking in Contemporary Japan
By Yoshio Suzuki

(Yale University Press)

Industry and Business in Japan
By K. Sato

(Croom Helm, £14.95)

At the height of Japan's Shunto, the spring wage offensive, thousands of sleeping quills are unloaded at office blocks in Tokyo and other big cities and there is heavy booking of hotel rooms by companies anxious to ensure that their employees are not inconvenienced by striking railway workers.

News bulletins are followed intently: will they settle or will they strike? But the railway workers' stoppage has become such an institution in recent years that companies are well prepared.

Industrial relations, Japanese-style, where workers paste up uncomplicated posters expressing dissatisfaction with their employers or don protest headbands, are a source of endless fascination and bemusement to a westerner.

The unique nature of Japanese society, where harmony is a social virtue and confrontation a social evil, is basic to any understanding of the curious structure and operation of Japan's trade unions and labour laws. This union organization, based on the enterprise rather than on criteria related to skill or trade, has played an important part in the evolution of the Japanese economic miracle is generally accepted.

But that is not to say that conflict does not exist. In his book *Labour Relations in Japan Today*, Professor Tadashi Hanami provides a carefully researched and comprehensive description of Japan's trade union structure, legislation and dispute procedures. Practical experience has enabled him to delve deeply into the functions and attitudes of trade unions in Japan.

It is a useful addition to the shelves of any student of industrial relations, not least because it both dispels some of the myths which have flourished and demonstrates the cultural Japan which exists between the East and other industrialized countries.

Strikes in Japan are protest demonstrations and a mere stoppage of work is considered insufficient. Typical Japanese strikes are carried out with workers staying at their work place, rather than walking out, and labour law (essentially a patchwork of British, German and American systems) provides virtual union immunity from prosecution by employers. But that innate Japanese desire for harmony is all important.

A person is expected to understand the problems and concerns of others and to behave in accordance with their wishes. However, this understanding of human relationships is not always present and friction does sometimes result.

In such a case the parties to the conflict do not rely on logic or on objective arguments as in the West. They appeal to the emotions and sentiments of the parties. Such feelings are usually more prevalent in closed groups, such as a family, the kinship group, or other communities of a similar kind," he writes.

Perhaps there are some lessons to be learnt and some adaptations to be implemented in Britain. Or are there?

Professor G. C. Allen, who began his academic career as an economics lecturer at a Japanese government college in 1922, is not sure. In a scholarly and highly readable work he argues that it does not follow that the trade union structure and industrial relations system which have done much to promote Japanese success would achieve similar results if applied by a country with different social and political traditions.

He has summarized the factors which have played a role in the development of the Japanese economy. "Japan's achievements since the Second World War," he says, "are attributable to the fortunate convergence of a complex of causes, social, political and economic. Many of these causes have interacted with one another and how any one of them would have operated in isolation can only be guessed at..."

Japan's position as an economic giant and industrial superpower will undoubtedly continue to be a rich vein to be mined by outsiders seeking to understand how the country achieved its success and by Japanese authors wanting to explain the ingredients of the recipe.

Two recent academic works in this second category, on monetary economics and industrial organization respectively (their titles are given above) are not for the general reader but should appeal to insomniac economists.

Peter Hill

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Building societies' insurance business

From Mr L. P. Dillamore

Sir, I have read with interest Mr Griggs's reply (June 4) to my letter concerning the high commissions earned by building societies on their captive household comprehensive business.

Does Mr Griggs consider building societies' services to be of greater value or more personal than those of the normal insurance broker?

The majority of insurance brokers have facilities with insurers to issue their own policies, thereby doing all the insurers' administration on the same basis as the society. In addition the broker is authorized to make payment of the smaller claims which reduces even further the insurers' administration.

From this it can be seen that rather than doing less administration the broker does even more on behalf of the insurer.

With regard to the personal service provided by societies to their borrowers, this also applies to brokers and their clients, and the broker when dealing personally with the insured is able to offer much greater expertise on a wider variety of insurances than a society's branch office clerk who may well have little or no experience on insurance matters.

The building societies, due to the captive nature of their business, are quite frequently receiving more than double the commissions received by their less fortunate registered, and fully qualified, insurance

broker competitors, despite providing a lesser service for the insurer and for the client.

I would, therefore, reiterate my original contention that the recent increase in householders' insurance rates is not entirely due to bad experience of subsidence claims but also to the inflated commissions received by building societies. Yours faithfully,

L. P. DILLAMORE,
Johnson Fry (Insurance Brokers) Ltd,
Barrington House,
Westcott,
Surrey RH4 3NW.

From Mr J. M. Chaumeton

Sir, The letter from the Secretary General of the Building Societies Association (June 4) is on the lines one would have expected. In my case the only effect of the building society insisting that I insure through their agency with one of the three insurance companies nominated by them is that it costs me considerably more to insure my house than would be the case if I were to arrange the insurance myself.

However, taking commission on the house insurance puts the building society in the position of the agent and presumably the insured being the principal. If this is so, as the principal, surely I should be able to instruct the agent where and how to place the insurance?

Yours faithfully,
J. M. CHAUMETON,
63 Hillway,
London, N6 6AD.
June 5.

Pensions problem in a small company

From Mr Anthony Smallhorn

Sir, It is good to see that the Prime Minister has set up an independent inquiry into the problem of valuation of index-linked pensions (*The Times*, May 23). Any inquiry is long overdue. Unfortunately it is very likely that any findings will be biased for no other reason than that the members of the inquiry are all detached from the realities of life, being two chairmen of multinational companies, a professional adviser to Barclays Bank, the general manager of an insurance company and a member of the TUC General Council. In any case the small company, the small manufacturer, the small man who is being totally defeated by his inability to programme a pension that will have the slightest chance of keeping up with inflation.

The figures I am giving are his own company may well be paying himself £14,000 per annum. If this is so, then to cope with an average inflation rate of 8½ per cent per annum, his salary will have to be more than £20,000 per annum by the time he retires at 65. It is impossible to fund for a pension of two-thirds of the estimated final salary. Very, very few small companies, and possibly very few medium size companies, could afford to fund at this level. An input of £3,000 per annum will give less

than £20,000 per annum at retirement.

Index-linking of pensions, as we all know, is a very complex issue. It is always discussed in relationship to large corporations. The membership of the committee of inquiry shows that this will again be the case. It is true that the Civil Service, Judiciary, armed forces, police, etc. can be likened to large corporations in the numbers employed and in their even greater job security, but fortunately industry in this country is made up of hundreds of small and medium size firms. These are the ones who suffer. It is impossible for people in these companies to be appointed to higher posts just before retirement so that for the rest of their retired lives they can draw higher index-linked salaries. It is impossible for them to be awarded a 30 per cent salary increase to "catch up".

Industry has to earn its salary and its pension. In inflationary times it is very hard to earn a salary, it is absolutely impossible to cope with inflation-proofed pensions. Their value is meaningless in times of inflation, so why should the principle not be considered by the inquiry?

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY SMALLHORN,
Wrayfield House,
Stodfold,
Hitchin,
Hertfordshire.

Spending by delegates to London conferences

From Geoffrey V. Smith

Sir, In your Europa supplement (June 3) Mr Werner Jaspert discussed international conference spending figures from West Berlin. He wondered if they were representative.

Recent research here in London shows an interesting comparison: it indicates 43 per cent of delegate expenditure is on hotels, 12 per cent in other restaurants, 5 per cent on sightseeing, a whopping 31 per cent on shopping, 5 per cent on local transport and 4 per cent on various other things.

Delegates stay here about as long as they do in West Berlin but those from out of town spend per delegate party on average £72.84 daily in London, with organisers spending about £15.5 on each.

The figures vary according to where these welcome visitors come from. Delegates plus accompanying persons from other western European countries spend, according to this research, £73.37 daily, with north Americans recording £51.72 and those from the rest of the world £82.83.

Cost of marketing electricity

From Mr E. A. Smith

Sir, Many of your readers will share my bewilderment at the level of expenditure of the electricity boards on selling electricity. In 1979 it reached £12.5m for advertising, plus the cost of operating a 1,000 (sic) shopmans up and down the country. This financially reckless policy has been pursued for over 10 years, despite the fact that in England the market is saturated and in Scotland it is falling.

With the aid of my MP (Mr Paul Marland, West Glos.) I sought an explanation for this profligacy with public money, to be presented with a defence for the marketing policy, to the chairman of Midlands Electricity, that can only be described as bizarre. I will not burden your readers with the details, which, however, are available for inspection.

More disturbing is the fact that the Departments of Industry and Energy can do nothing about this situation. That it is an ongoing situation is indicated by the decision of the South Eastern Electricity Board to establish its area headquarters at the front in Hove.

Your correspondent refers to the problems of an over-plus of competing conference centres. London was a late developer, now we have the benefit of this in the excellent design at Wembley of perhaps the only privately built modern centre in the world, and the forthcoming outstanding Barbican Centre, a public-funded project. An ideal example of the joint economy?

At all events, London has won over the past few years, in an intensely competitive marketplace, more international conferences than any other city in the world, and this even though the wine and cheese which Mr Jaspert claims city fathers elsewhere provide so eagerly to the delegates who bring millions into local exchequers is not, alas, quite so much in evidence here.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY V. SMITH,
Director,
London Convention Bureau,
Agency of London Tourist Board,
26 Grosvenor Gardens,
London, SW1W 0DU,
June 3.

Questions raised at a public inquiry into the proposed expenditure on the French/British electricity link revealed the fact that forecast profits from the French side had been, incorrectly, included in the British estimates, which might indicate that the Central Electricity Generating Board needs scrutiny. It is hoped that the Monopolies Commission examination of the CEGB will clear aside any anomalies on the generating side, but there still remains the problem of the marketing side throwing away anything saved on the generating side.

If Parliament cannot remedy the costly faults being made in marketing, for which the captive consumer has to pay, how can the chairman of Midlands Electricity has informed me that "no useful purpose would be served by further correspondence". Perhaps some of your readers can suggest how the public can be taken off the hook of managerial incompetence.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD A. SMITH,
50 Birchwood Road,
Woolston,
Glos., GL15 6PE.

Threat posed by EEC fish imports

From Mrs Elizabeth and Mrs Sybil Murr

Sir, May we as wives, through a paper raise a few carning the British industry?

Through the men been brought to it notice that our fish going through a period in their industry that their only industry to a rising costs and strain in this count moment. The problem is caused by cheap imported fish to cause havoc in markets.

Our biggest imp from EEC fishery like our own fish on a quota catch basis may ask, adhering to these, they able to catch fish, flood our market and our price belief?

We know that the asking why an m being made about coming into this surely they are but the benefits! Let us the British fishery collapses and these fishermen get a f our fish markets, fish will suddenly up in price and luxury food nobody to afford.

Can we ask how Isles, being self oil, can export this modity to some of neighbours, and th can sell it in the ries at a cheaper they paid us for. Our fishing boats t amount of oil ever run their engines, I pay a high price fishy godmother's them!

The British fish proud, determined, ing band of me aware that Britain sufficient in certain fish but surely a be of imports must b Why imports must b contribute to a balance of payment. Yours faithfully,
ELIZABETH MURR,
SYBIL MURRAY,
5 West Braes,
Pitwater,
File,
KY10 2PT.
June 3.

Problem of software copyright

From Mr Peter La

Sir, The recent case between Scient bridge and Comput have exposed a m nate defect in the i right.

The plaintiffs ask 23, for an injunction Compshop from ad selling a particu computer on two gr the lettering on the keyboard and the its Read Only Mem ROM) infringed r right. The judge's injunction on the se refused to consider tion of copyright i granted in ROM been inevitable.

Of course the obit a judge hearing an for an injunction a most reliable source. But the case, light the uncertain protection of com war.

The Whiffeld Copyright and De "It may be that also extends to expressed in the punched holes and recordings on tapes. But there is no cas the position is (HMSO 1977, Cmnd 479).

When there were thousand last comp ware could adequate ected by contract, there are hundreds sands of microcom business of

publishing—in ROM and it will be a large one indeed, which the British are placed to succeed. It is disastrous if a enormous export should be scotched fault in our copyright is not time for amending Act to bring clearly within the pre existing legislation?

Yours faithfully,
PETER LAURIE,
Editor, Practical Com Dorset House,
Stamford Street,
London SE1 9LU
June 5.

Distributing EEC cash

From Mr Frank Snow

Sir, Increasing fami ances is by no m fairest possible way using our gains from budget. As Mr Jon (June 5) seems to then I write as a bch eliest group who con all these government r outs" with negligib My selfish suggestion to increase the single tax allowance.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK SNOWDEN,
Rievaulx Church View,
Beckhale, RG7 5NL.

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ET REPORTS

cargo market stays strong

Freight

Freight

case with the market and New reported to be cargo sector howed to be business strength which year was maind volume of fix- accorded in both chartering with the latter area

The active time sector included the chartering early on in the week of four vessels by Philippine shippers. Three ships between 25 and 3,000 tons were taken for Pacific round voyages, spot and retroactive to mid-May, at between \$10,200 and \$10,600. Philippines shippers were in Japan or Korea with re-deliveries to Maldives. Philippines also took a 65,000 tonner at \$6.15 per ton for 18 months' trading. In other ship trades, China chartered three vessels.

t of fixed interest stocks

quite keen. British Steel took a small vessel for 12-15 months at \$7,500 a day while China continued a charter on an existing 15,000 tonner for another 17-19 months at \$6,000 a day. Other bookings included a 60,000 ton vessel taken for 11-13 months at \$7 a ton, while a larger vessel for 12-18 months obtained \$6.50 a ton.

The steady fixing of UL-VLCC tonnage out of the Gulf in recent weeks has reduced the number of tankers awaiting cargoes substantially, and as of last week one broker reported that only nine vessels in this category were supposedly still waiting.

This, however, gives a slightly false picture in that with the recent tension in the middle east, owners have been very reluctant to send their tankers into the Gulf without firm cargo commitments preferring to let them lie in adjacent areas pending events.

Last week saw very few VLCC transactions. Of those done world scale 32 was confirmed as the average rate to the United Kingdom/Continent.

David Robinson

American buyers boost dollar bonds

Euromarkets

Recently, Eubond yields have ranged above yields of corresponding domestic bonds by 50 to 100 basis points and this has incited into the United States the issuance of the Eurobond market. According to several United States and European bankers.

To be sure, rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission forbid sales of unregistered securities to United States citizens unless they are seasoned. However, an issue is generally considered to be seasoned when it has been outstanding for at least 90 days. The wide variety of Eurobonds eligible for United States investment, bankers say.

Not surprisingly, European investors have been hopping on the bandwagon following an announcement on Friday that United States producer prices rose by only 0.3 per cent in

Euromarkets

May and that unemployment rose to 7.8 per cent of the workforce in May from 7.0 per cent in April, did not go un-

But probably one of the most significant developments of the week, as seen from European perspectives, was a four cent drop in the price of the US Treasury bill one day afternoon, at the mere suggestion of a drop in sterling interest rates. This episode has led some observers to conclude that when European interest rates drop later this year, as the United States recession spreads to 'other countries, the dollar will come under a massive lift-off.

At the moment, the narrowing or reversal of interest rate differentials favouring the dollar has not caused the dollar to rise. The market, say some observers had anticipated and the dollar's steadiness in the foreign exchange market has been contributed to buying of dollar bonds, market participants say.

Why the cocoa agreement is becoming a cliff-hanger

If one is seeking excitement, cocoa is not normally the stuff to set the Tiber alight. But once again, last week the collapse of the International Cocoa Council was averted by a last minute impassioned appeal. Indeed, the story of the cocoa agreement is beginning to feel like a serial in which one is carefully left in suspense at the end of each episode, wondering whether the heroine will be plucked off the railway line in time.

On film, of course, she always is. But will the saga of the cocoa agreement also have a happy ending? All that seems to be holding the participants together and preventing the council's liquidation is reluctance to take the blame rather than an outbreak of goodwill and constructive ideas.

As the employees of the secretariat breath a sigh of relief and prepare for the next round of talks, possibly in Geneva in July, it might be useful to look at the agreement's history and ask whether a new accommodation is either likely or material.

In 1951/2 world raw cocoa production was 852,000 tonnes. Output has since grown to 1,536,000 tonnes a year, which

Commodities

So, for example, discussions first started in the wake of high prices in 1953 and 1954—a punitive £297 a tonne. Interestingly, the initiative came from consumers.

They appealed to the United Nations Interim Coordinating Committee on International Commodity Agreements. A study group was set up by the Food and Agriculture Organization Committee on Commodity Problems. (The history of commodities is liberally spiced with such titles.) Much to everyone's

The draft was just in time for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, established the year after. Cocoa was therefore one of UNCTAD's first ventures, a fact which may partly explain the strenuous efforts by Mr Gamani Corea, UNCTAD's secretary.

Eventually agreement was reached without the United States, but the pricing system adopted was regarded even by the EEC as being of bewildering complexity. Moreover, the buffer stock was low since cocoa had not traded in the bottom third of the specified price range wherein purchases to support the price were authorised.

Once again, prices took lift, and the bureaucracy was left behind. During the three years of the second agreement (1976-1979) the average spot price shot up from £1,399 a tonne to £1,727, peaking at £2,943 in 1977. It was well above the trading range for the agreement, and producers invested heavily in new capacity. Brazil's pro-

The combination of a price boom, partly caused by speculation and production rising too rapidly, proved disastrous. Talks on the new agreement began in February last year, but as they stagnated, the price slumped further. Now the pro-

ducers want to keep the high trading range (\$1.86-\$2.26 is mooted), fearing even lower prices, while the consumers, anticipating bargain purchases, delayed buying.

The agreement was extended to the end of March this year, but failure to concur led to a resolution to wind up the secretariat.

That meeting, due to have completed its business last week, has been adjourned. If this sorry tale is an indicator, however, there is no clear reason—save reluctance to let an international body die—why a third agreement is feasible. Nor may it matter. The agreed trading range in both previous agreements was made redundant.

Only if a powerful mechanism, such as the Common Fund might provide, for evening out those price movements is accepted and operated can a similar fare be avoided. And no such mechanism has functioned properly to date. The heroine's chances are bleak.

Michael Prest

t of fixed interest stocks

[illegible]

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

[illegible]

forecast 1,350,000 tonnes this year, though the trend has been far from even. World grindings, general, to alive.

closer measure of actual use, increased over the same period from 726,000 tonnes to 1,451,000 tonnes, making it clear that the International Cocoa Organization has suggested that in five years production could be 1,870,000 tonnes.

This almost threefold increase in production has been stimulating, not just by raising the price of cocoa beans, but also by the foreign exchange needs of cocoa exporters, but essentially by stronger prices. In 1951 the average spot price for Ghana cocoa in London was £28 a tonne. Last year's average was £17,750 a tonne. The buoyancy of putting prices in perspective, recent estimates by the European Commission were that production costs in the Ivory Coast and Brazil were US 41 cents and US 36 cents respectively, while the London price was £1,094 a tonne.

That last figure is the nub of the problem. Each attempt to conclude a lasting agreement between producers and consumers has foundered on the unpopularity of the result, on the ability of the consumer

Nevertheless, it was to be expected that the proposed working agreement was drawn up. The arrangement adopted in 1972 was very unusual for two reasons: the buffer stock was to be financed from a levy of one cent a pound on the first export of cocoa beans by a member country; and producers' stocks judged surplus to medium-term demand were to be reduced.

As it transpired, both devices were substantially irrelevant because the early 1970s were a time of high cocoa prices. The 1970 to 1972 average was £270 a tonne, in 1972 the price rose to £774 a tonne three years later when the agreement was to be renegotiated. But the second agreement nearly died prematurely, because the African producers argued that the most of the first agreement's actual price had been dissipated above the ceiling price.

On the other side, the world's biggest consumer, the United States, not a party to the first agreement, contended that the proposed export quota scheme

ducers want to keep the high trading range (\$1.86-\$2.26 is

mooned), fearing even lower prices, while the consumers, anticipating bargain purchases, delayed buying.

The agreement was extended to the end of March this year, but failure to concur led to a resolution to wind up the secretariat.

That meeting, due to have completed its business last week, has been adjourned if this sorry tale is an indicator. However, there is no clear reason—save reluctance to let an international body die—why a third agreement is feasible. Nor may it matter. The agreed trading range for such agreements was made redundant by the market.

Only if a powerful mechanism, such as the Common Fund might provide, for evening out those price movements that accept of no upward or downward limit, can such a similar fate be avoided. And no such mechanism has functioned properly to date.

The heroine's chances are bleak.

Michael Prest

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week FT Index change on week 428.5+12.6 (3.0%)[illegible]

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Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 2. Dealings End, June 13. Contango Day, June 16. Settlement Day, June 23

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)



BRITISH FUNDS				COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL				FINANCIAL TRUSTS				INSURANCE				INVESTMENT TRUSTS				PROPERTY				RUBBER				MISCELLANEOUS													
Stock	Price	Chge	Gross Div	Stock	Price	Chge	Gross Div	Stock	Price	Chge	Gross Div	Stock	Price	Chge	Gross Div	Stock	Price	Chge	Gross Div	Stock	Price	Chge	Gross Div	Stock	Price	Chge	Gross Div	Stock	Price	Chge	Gross Div	Stock	Price	Chge	Gross Div						
1000m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	1000m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	1000m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	1000m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	1000m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	1000m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250
450m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	450m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	450m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	450m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	450m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	450m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250
225m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	225m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	225m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	225m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	225m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	225m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250
112.5m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	112.5m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	112.5m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	112.5m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	112.5m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	112.5m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250
56.25m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	56.25m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	56.25m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	56.25m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	56.25m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	56.25m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250
28.125m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	28.125m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	28.125m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	28.125m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	28.125m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	28.125m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250
14.0625m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	14.0625m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	14.0625m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	14.0625m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	14.0625m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	14.0625m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250
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1.7578125m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	1.7578125m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	1.7578125m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	1.7578125m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	1.7578125m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	1.7578125m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250
878.90625m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	878.90625m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	878.90625m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	878.90625m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	878.90625m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	878.90625m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250
439.453125m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	439.453125m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	439.453125m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	439.453125m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	439.453125m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	439.453125m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250
219.7265625m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	219.7265625m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	219.7265625m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	219.7265625m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	219.7265625m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	219.7265625m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250
109.86328125m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	109.86328125m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	109.86328125m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	109.86328125m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	109.86328125m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	109.86328125m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250
54.931640625m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	54.931640625m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	54.931640625m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	54.931640625m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	54.931640625m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	54.931640625m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250
27.4658203125m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	27.4658203125m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	27.4658203125m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	27.4658203125m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	27.4658203125m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	27.4658203125m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250
13.73291015625m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	13.73291015625m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	13.73291015625m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	13.73291015625m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	13.73291015625m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	13.73291015625m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250
6.866455078125m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	6.866455078125m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	6.866455078125m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	6.866455078125m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	6.866455078125m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	6.866455078125m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250
3.4332275390625m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	3.4332275390625m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	3.4332275390625m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	3.4332275390625m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	3.4332275390625m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	3.4332275390625m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250
1.71661376953125m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	1.71661376953125m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	1.71661376953125m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	1.71661376953125m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	1.71661376953125m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	1.71661376953125m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250
858.3066875m	Each	135	1980	99%	1.082	14.250	858.30668																																		

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments

also on page 24

LA CREME DE LA CREME

LA CREME DE LA CREME

PART-TIME VACANCIES

SECRETARIAL

SECRETARIAL

Sarah Hodge Recruitment Consultants

ADMIN ASSISTANT £4,000

Integral member of a small sales team, marketing and sales support. Organise the office systems, correspondence and generally promote the image. Some exhibition work as well. Bring your CV to Susan White on 01-828 9040.

IENT CONSULTANTS P.A. £5,750 + BONUS

Secretarial content as secretary to a Senior Consultant. You will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, and will be expected to take on more as you get to know the business. Please call Susan White on 01-828 9040.

N.P.R. £5,500

position enabling you to get involved whilst the design team. Liaise with clients and printers, experience in the printing industry and a good understanding of the business. Please call Susan White on 01-828 9040.

I.L.A.W. £5,500

in liaison and delegated admin. for you when you get of this W.I. based company as secretary to a Partner. You will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, and will be expected to take on more as you get to know the business. Please call Susan White on 01-828 9040.

INTERESTS ? £5,500

W.I.P.A. to Managing Director of this forward thinking Foundation, you can enjoy a dual role—providing company ideas whilst taking an interest in the standards too. You will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, and will be expected to take on more as you get to know the business. Please call Susan White on 01-828 9040.

WED TO ITALIAN £5,200

Computer Company as secretary (no shorthand) Planning and Information Manager. If you have used and you will be trained on computer systems. Lots of variety awaits you so contact us on 01-828 9040.

SUPERVISOR £5,300

background in accounts and ability to supervise up to 10 staff. You will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, and will be expected to take on more as you get to know the business. Please call Susan White on 01-828 9040.

MS CAREER £5,000

your chance to get 100% involved. With your background in accounts and ability to supervise up to 10 staff. You will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, and will be expected to take on more as you get to know the business. Please call Susan White on 01-828 9040.

the night appointments are available

15 Wilton Road, London SW1V 1LT (01) 828 9040

DRF £10,000

MAN/ENGLISH BILINGUAL SEC/PA Import/Export firm with brand new offices in the thriving and fashionable West End. You will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, and will be expected to take on more as you get to know the business. Please call Susan White on 01-828 9040.

01-636 4576

PRO PERSONNEL

PROSPECTS FOR PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE

£7,000 W.I.

ably the best to exercise initiative. You will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, and will be expected to take on more as you get to know the business. Please call Susan White on 01-828 9040.

ONNEL

DO CITY

administrative support. You will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, and will be expected to take on more as you get to know the business. Please call Susan White on 01-828 9040.

00 8525

CE EXEC.

TLTANTS

IVE P.A.

1,500

ident enough to senior partner of architectural practice. You will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, and will be expected to take on more as you get to know the business. Please call Susan White on 01-828 9040.

01-493 6010

PRESS AND PR

MAYFAIR

Could you be in the heart of the Press and PR world? You will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, and will be expected to take on more as you get to know the business. Please call Susan White on 01-828 9040.

JOYCE GUINNESS BUREAU

12 Broad Street, London W1P 6JL. You will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, and will be expected to take on more as you get to know the business. Please call Susan White on 01-828 9040.

THE recruitment consultants

DEAR SECRETARY

If you have the right P.A. Secretarial skills, are well experienced and want stimulating assignments, top salaries, rates to match—and your pay in the current world-wide cost of living—then you will find this a most attractive and warm welcome.

JOYCE GUINNESS BUREAU

12 Broad Street, London W1P 6JL. You will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, and will be expected to take on more as you get to know the business. Please call Susan White on 01-828 9040.

THE recruitment consultants

TOP JOB FOR YOUNG PA

£6,000

Here is a really special opportunity for a young person to gain experience in the business world. You will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, and will be expected to take on more as you get to know the business. Please call Susan White on 01-828 9040.

Bernadette of Bond St.

Recruitment Consultants. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

RECEPTIONIST/ SECRETARY

Wanted for small, interesting, well established company. £5,000 per annum. 9.30-5.30. CALL 434 1672

Crone Corkill

(RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS)

INTERVIEWER FOR SPECIALIST AGENCY

Outgoing personality with sales ability for friendly W.I. agency. Experience preferred but not essential. Graduate considered. Excellent basic with commission in excess of £5,000. 01-828 9040

Crone Corkill

(RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS)

Elizabeth Hunt

MAVFAIR BASED

Senior Secretary to join the European Director of an international firm of Management Consultants. Skills 70-110. Must be prepared for regular overtime. Opportunity for travel.

FLUENT IN SPANISH

Senior Secretary to join the general manager of a top City bank. You should have previous banking experience and a good mother tongue. Excellent mortgage scheme + 50p per day L.V.V.

SLAONE RANGER

Very experienced international company concerned with human relations. You should be a good organizer and enjoy responsibility. A-level education preferred.

FRENCH AND GERMAN

Senior Secretary with good language skills. You should be a good organizer and enjoy responsibility. A-level education preferred.

Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants

18 Grosvenor Street London W1 Telephone 01-499 2921

MARKETING ASSISTANT PUBLISHING

£5,200 +

We are looking for someone to assist our Marketing executive in his busy department within the Financial Times Group. This is a ground floor opportunity for a bright enthusiastic person to build a career in marketing.

Susan Smith, Personnel Dept.,

Financial Times, Bracken House, 10 Cannon St., London EC4A 4BY

PERSONAL ASSISTANT

£8,000 + BENEFITS

Group chairman needs personal secretary whose office will be based in his elegant London home to assist him with his diversified business and personal interests. The successful candidate should have a high standard of education, be aged 25-35, have good typing (short-hand not essential). A reasonable ability with figures, initiative and good grooming.

Once you are established you will be given much greater responsibility, be expected to travel and must therefore be flexible and have a clean driving licence. If you feel able to cope with this unusual position please telephone Mrs Redding on 01-262 8757.

SECRETARY/P.A.

£5,000-£6,000 A.A.E.

PLUS L.V.S. HOLIDAYS BOUNDED

Good secretarial skills, plus ability to organise and work on own initiative essential, for rewarding position in consumer Electronics and International Research Divisions of W.I. Marketing Group. Small company, informal atmosphere. Please apply in writing giving details to: Acumen Marketing Group Ltd, 217-218 Tottenham Court Road, London, W1P 9AF

OUT AND ABOUT IN THE CITY

£5,500

Young charming PA needs a secretary to assist him in his busy office. You will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, and will be expected to take on more as you get to know the business. Please call Susan White on 01-828 9040.

ARCHTECTS

requires capable secretary/PA

(25/40) to work for partnership Secretary in their recently converted offices in Camden Town. Personality more important than speed. Hours 9.30-4 pm. Own office. Salary £5,000. L.V.V. Please telephone Anna Hanson at Shepherd Reuben, 01-428 4181

DEAR SECRETARY

If you have the right P.A. Secretarial skills, are well experienced and want stimulating assignments, top salaries, rates to match—and your pay in the current world-wide cost of living—then you will find this a most attractive and warm welcome.

JOYCE GUINNESS BUREAU

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THE recruitment consultants

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Bernadette of Bond St.

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Outgoing personality with sales ability for friendly W.I. agency. Experience preferred but not essential. Graduate considered. Excellent basic with commission in excess of £5,000. 01-828 9040

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Crone Corkill

(RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS)

PART-TIME VACANCIES

SECRETARY/P.A.

over 25, to run a small office on Bond St. 5 hrs. daily. afternoon. Good typing skills. Tel. 438 954. Tel. 734 7953 after 1 p.m.

NON-SECRETARIAL

TOP RECEPTIONIST

£5,000 + neg

This international company are looking for a receptionist with special qualities. You will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, and will be expected to take on more as you get to know the business. Please call Susan White on 01-828 9040.

Bernadette of Bond St.

Recruitment Consultants. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

ADVERTISING SALES

A TOUCH OF CLASS

£5,800 +

Our clients are rather well known and successful. You will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, and will be expected to take on more as you get to know the business. Please call Susan White on 01-828 9040.

RECEPTIONIST/ TELEPHONIST

£4,500-£5,000

A smart and intelligent receptionist/telephonist is required for an international company near Victoria St. W.I. Proven ability to handle international clients both personally and on the telephone. Salary £4,500-£5,000. Please apply in writing to: Alison Harding Ltd, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

LOOKING FOR YOUR FIRST SECRETARIAL JOB?

Large International Company with many interesting opportunities for a young person to gain experience in the business world. You will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, and will be expected to take on more as you get to know the business. Please call Susan White on 01-828 9040.

LOOKING FOR TEMPORARY WORK?

£5,000

Large International Company with many interesting opportunities for a young person to gain experience in the business world. You will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, and will be expected to take on more as you get to know the business. Please call Susan White on 01-828 9040.

WEEK AT THE TIMES TODAY?

£5,000

Large International Company with many interesting opportunities for a young person to gain experience in the business world. You will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, and will be expected to take on more as you get to know the business. Please call Susan White on 01-828 9040.

ARE YOU EXTROVERT?

middle class, lively, attractive, 25-35, intelligent, independent, self-motivated, energetic, you will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, and will be expected to take on more as you get to know the business. Please call Susan White on 01-828 9040.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN COUNTRY HOUSES AND THE ENVIRONMENT?

Howard Sharp and Partners, Chartered Surveyors and Estate Agents, are seeking a Receptionist/Telephonist for their Westminster offices. Some previous experience and good typing skills essential. Salary £4,500 per annum plus L.V.V. Please apply in writing to: Howard Sharp and Partners, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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In a quiet area
3 bedrooms, 2 bath,
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 4 houses, in
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HOLLAND PARK.—184
 1 1/2 beds, 3 recepts.
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bedroomette, air-conditioned,
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Luxury serviced flats,
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furn. 2 beds. c.h., 1
f. and f. for sale.—Box

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26